REGISTERED No. 17—1874

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,831.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ... Rs. 5
Second do. ... „ 2 8
Third do. ... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2½ As.
line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, with separate entrance, for Rs. 25, TWO ROOMS, facing the Street, for Office or Residence. Apply No. 5, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

H. M. HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BYCULLA.—FOR SALE, BATHING TOWELS, manufactured by Convict Labour. Sizes—large, about 5 by 3; small, 4 by 3.

WANTED, a RIDING HORSE, up to 15 Stone. A pair quiet in Harness, about 14 hands. Address A. M. BLOMFIELD, Esplanade Hotel.

MR. DAVID CRAIG, late in the employ of the West's Patent Press Company, Limited, is requested to communicate with Messrs. Whittle & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

VICTORIA MUSEUM.—Bassel Mission Weaving Establishment Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c., 12½ per cent. Discount on actual prices.
A few Kutch Arms and Embroideries for Sale. Apply to the SECRETARY.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CHALDEA," 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st March 1874, at 4 P.M.

March 1874.		March 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves Tuticorin	29
„ Rutnagherry	22	„ Colombo	30
„ Vingorla	22	„ Galle	31
„ Goa	23	„ Negapatam April	3
„ Carwar	23	„ Pondicherry	4
„ Mangalore	24	„ Madras	6
„ Cannanore	25	„ Coconada	8
„ Tellicherry	25	„ Vizagapatam	9
„ Calicut	26	„ Bimlipatam	9
„ Beypore	26	„ Gopaulpore	10
„ Cochin	27	„ False Point	11
„ Alleppy	27	Arrives at CALCUTTA	13

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally a BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

March 1874.		April 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	1
„ Kurrachee	17	„ Mahomerah	1
„ Guadur	18	„ Fao	1
„ Muscat	20	„ Bushire	3
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Bahrein	3
„ Linga	24	„ Linga	8
„ Bushire	26	„ Bunder Abbas	10
„ Koweit	26	„ Muscat	12
„ Fao	28	„ Guadur	14
„ Mahomerah	28	„ Kurrachee	17
Arrive BUSREH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th March, 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
To leave about 25th March.

THE s.s. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on upper deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES of PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :
To Liverpool, 1st Class ... Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed about 12th April by the magnificent new s.s. COLOMBO, 2,800 Tons.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer CALIPSO, 2,384 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, on or about the 14th March, to be followed by the Extra Steamer DIDO, 1,200 Tons, to leave on or about the 25th March 1874.

These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage)—

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 2nd March 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—
"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.
"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.
On Monday, the 16th March, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,933 Tons, and 450 H.P.). Captain P. S. Tomlin, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th March 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
On Tuesday, the 24th March 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,010 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain A. Symons, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 21st March.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th March 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.
SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

MALWA	2,933 Tons.	450 H.P.,	16th March 1874.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 „	600 H.P.,	30th do.
PEKIN	3,777 „	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P.,	27th do.
INDUS	3,473 „	500 H.P.,	11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.
First Class ... Rs. 660
Second Class ... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to
F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
To Sail on the 21st March.

THE s.s. COROMANDEL, J. D. Mary, Commander, 1,970 Tons, built expressly for the East India Trade, and has good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers only.

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, which can be procured on board.
For Passage and further particulars apply to
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
To leave first week in April.

THE splendid S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 1,990 Tons, 1,300 H.P. effective, (well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta) is intended to be despatched in the first week of April. The accommodation and appointments of this Steam Ship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the Season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
To SUEZ ... Rs. 300
„ MALTA ... „ 400
„ LONDON ... „ 500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board.
For Passage and further particulars apply to
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 20th February 1874.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To Leave end of March.)

THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons, gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

FARE to LIVERPOOL ... Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ ... „ 350

Exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be procured on board.

This vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, February, 1874.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	„ 4
Third Class	1 8		

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Bhownuggur, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—
Mr. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Class. Rs.	a.	p.	3rd Class. Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	2	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Rewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurrumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Thull	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Alibaugh	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	6	0
Rewdunda	4	0	0	1	8	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 2 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 2 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. YEDDO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th March 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Room, Meadow Street, No. 40.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods :—Containing Grey shirtings, T cloths, jacconets, madapollams, and dhoties, and other sundry goods.

1 Case red fast colour prints, 3 cases superfine Ladies' Cloth, 4 cases Dhoties, 1 case Brushes.

On account and risk of whom it may concern—
A D - No. 112-16—5 Cases Soap.
To close an account—
30 Boxes Champagne as Count Bismark, Fleur de Sillery & Co.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 11th March 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Khetwady, in 2nd Carpenter's Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction, on the undermentioned premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Babajee Crisnajee Dandakur, by order of Anundrow Bhowanisunker, the mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at new town, in Second Carpenter's Street, in the sub-district of Booleshwur, and assessed under No. 37, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 805, containing by admeasurement about 133-3-9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the Second Carpenter's Street, on the west by the house of Thuker Megjee Ludha, on the north by a small passage and the house of Gungabaee, widow, and on the south by a small passage and the house of Succaram Sutwajee.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

5 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs. by 45 inch.
3 „ „ „ 7¼ lbs.
2 „ „ „ 9 by 45 inch.
2 „ Grey Madapollams.
10 Cases Coloured Prints and Muslins.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th March 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF MACHINERY at the Nicol's Press, formerly the Hydraulic Press, in Marine Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Nicol's Press, Marine Street,

22 Wrought Iron Columns 5 inch diameter and 17 feet long, weighing 11 tons.
13 Wrought Iron Rings, weighing 6¾ tons.
13 Cast Iron Rams 12 inch diameter and 10½ feet long, weighing 20 tons.
Sundry Cast Iron Brackets, wheels, broken pipes, jollies, &c., about 10 tons.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale, the balance to be paid and the Goods taken away within 8 days from the day of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN COLBHAT WADY LANE, COMMONLY CALLED CHEWOOL WADY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to sale by public auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr Gujanund Crustnajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Gopinath Balcrisnajee.

All that piece of Fazundaree ground, of which Shamrao Pandoorung is the Fazundar, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Colbhat Wady Lane, commonly called Chewool Wady, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, fronting towards the west side of the said Colbhat Wady Lane, and bounded on the east by the said Colbhat Lane, on the west by the house of Crustnarao Ragoonath, on the north by the property of Radhabai, widow of the late Raojee Ballajee, and on the south by the property of the late Ramchunder Ballajee, and containing by admeasurement 36 feet in length and 23 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 89. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF Fresh Oilmanstores from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex s.s. Glengyle.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Room, an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushrooms, and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, assorted tart fruits (1 lb. tins) assorted jams, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted soups, Yarmouth bloaters, kippered herrings, green peas, Lancashire stewed and preserved mushrooms, Milton oysters, potted meats, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, Napoleon Price Hair Powder, &c., a few cases of Coward's Perfumery and Medicine, consisting of Peppermint Lozenges, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Dalby's Carminative, Glycerine, Brandy Bitter, Assorted Essence of Rose, Lavender Water, Milk of Roses, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 14th March, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public competition on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder—

A quantity of mill sawn timber in well-assorted lots, suitable for many varieties of work, and in lots to meet the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

269 Tons Logs Moulmein Teak ex Magdala.
75 „ Boards and Scantlings ex Benefactress and John N. Cushing.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1 th March 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—There will be SEVERAL PAGES SPACE for ADVERTISEMENTS in the PAMPHLET about the RIOTS, which will shortly be issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Applications from intending Advertisers to be addressed to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
BLONDIN, THE HERO OF NIAGARA,
WILL PERFORM HIS ASTOUNDING FEATS,
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 11TH MARCH,
And will also carry on the HIGH ROPE.

Performance to commence at 5 P.M. precisely.
Doors Open at 4 P.M.

MILLION PRICES. MILLION PRICES.

First Class, Rs. 2; Second Class, Re 1; Third Class, 8 Annas. Children under 10 years admitted at Half Price to the First and Second Class only.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
FRENCH COMIC OPERA.
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
GRAND FASHIONABE NIGHT.
BY DESIRE,
MONS. AND MADAME BERGER DE-PLACE,
Lyrical Artistes from the Theatres "OPERA COMIQUE" and "VARIETES" from Paris,
WILL GIVE A GRAND PERFORMANCE
ON FRIDAY, THE 13TH MARCH,
WHEN WILL BE PERFORMED
Victor Masse's chef d'œuvre of Comic Operas,
"LA NOCES DE JEANNETTE,"
AND A
GRAND SELECTED INTERMEDE,
Including, by Desire,
DECLARATION AND DUO FROM
"LA GRAND DUCHESSE,"
BY OFFENBACH.
Musical Director—SIGNOR INZOLI.

Doors open at 8½; Commence at 9½ punctually.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Family Tickets (to admit Three)	„ 10	Gallery	„ 2
		Pit	Re. 1

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, MAIL PHAETON, HORSE and HARNESS, Rs. 700. The Horse is young, and good in Harness and Saddle.
SQUARE PIANO, of nice tone and in good order. Apply to Captain SARGEAUNT, 40, Marine Lines.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED per SHARE has THIS DAY been made payable at the Registered Office of the Company in two instalments of Rs. 250 each, on 10th April and 10th May 1874, respectively.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th March 1874.

SCHOOL MAPS.

EACH, VARNISHED AND ON ROLLERS, PRICE Rs. TEN.
K. Johnston's National School Wall Map—
ASIA.
AMERICA.
WESTERN HEMISPHERE.
EUROPE.
INDIA.
AFRICA.
BRITISH ISLES.
ENGLAND.
EASTERN HEMISPHERE.
WORLD.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

EDMONDS & CO.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

EX LORNE AND AVA,

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh Supply of OILMANSTORES of all kinds.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY ARTICLES OF BEST DESCRIPTION.

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTATION.

CHOICE SCENT CASKETS WITH SOAP, SMELLING SALT'S BOTTLE, AND PERFUMED SATCHETS,
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED FOR BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND PERFECTION OF MANUFACTURE.

SUPERIOR GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY,
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURES OF NOTTINGHAM & DERBY.

GENT'S BANIANS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merin	Six.	14 0	16 0
Superfine Saxony	„	19 0	21 0
Best Super A. & Co.'s Special-make, Shrinkless	„	25 0	28 0
Summer Merino, medium substance	„	31 0	35 0
Real India Gauze, warranted Half Silk	„	40 0	45 0

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS.
Double Feet and Heels.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton ...Doz.	9 8	10 8
Super „ „	11 0	12 8
Fine Fancy Colours „	14 8	16 0
Extra Super „	16 8	18 0
Best Fancy Stripes „	18 0	21 0
Best Lisle Thread „	25 0	28 0
Real Balbriggan „	28 0	32 0
KNICKERBOCKERS for Sportsmen......per pair	4 12	5 8

PURE MERINO SOCKS.
Soft and Shrinkless.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Mixtures ... Doz.	15 8	17 8
Super Drab or Fawn	17 8	19 8
Drab Fancy Stripes	17 8	19 8
Vecuna Merino, a new Introduction, very thin and comfortable	22 0	25 0
Stout Merino, Plain	19 0	21 0
Stout Ribbed „	19 0	22 0

GENT'S DRAWERS.

Fine Dressed Cotton, Six..	26 0	29 0
Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely above the knee..	27 0	31 0
Fine Summer Merino	36 0	42 0
Fine Summer Merino, Spliced Double Riding Seats	42 0	48 2
Stout Grey Shetland for Travellers	31 0	35 0
Bathing Drawers, per pair.	2 0	2 4

SLEEPING KIT.

Oxford Cloth, Cool and Absorbing	10 0	11 8
Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk. This is a very Superior Article	17 0	19 0
Silk and Wool, a delightful texture, in equal quantities, all the new Designs	17 1	19 8
Best Striped Cambric	6 8	7 8

PYJAMAS.

Printed Cambric....six.	16 8	18 0
Oxford Cloth ....each	4 12	5 8
Wove Flannel ....each	8 0	9 0

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 8
Wove Flannel	17 0	19 0
Fancy Stripes, with Wool Girdle	20 0	23 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
ASQUITH & COMPANY.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.
SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE NOTED
GRAND SQUARE "SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE.

NEW MUSIC BY EVERY MAIL.

CONCERTINAS, BANJOS, GUITARS, TAMBOURINES, VIOLINS,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS,
COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Our New catalogues of Musical Instruments and Music, and of Military Band Instruments, are now ready, and copies will be forwarded upon application.

S. ROSE & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET POONA.

HAS JUST OPENED IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS, ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN BONNETS, HATS, DRESSES, AND EVERY DETAIL OF
MILLINERY.

NEW GOODS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND COMPANY have just received a choice Selection of the following New Goods :—

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT. FOR CASH.

QUITE FRESH GLOVES. (Per Pair. Nett.)

	Rs. As.
Ladies' White Kid	2 12
Ladies' Fancy Colors	2 12
Ladies' Dog Skin Gauntlet	3 0
Ladies' Drab Doe do.	3 0
Gentlemen's White Kid	3 0
Gentlemen's Fancy Colors	3 0
Gentlemen's Dog Skin Riding	2 12
Gentlemen's White Doe from	4 8

COLLARS.

The London Society, First Lord, Grosvenor, Improved Shakespere Realm, University and a variety of other new shapes, per dozen ... 6 8

SHIRTS.

Badham's Oxford Cloth	6 8
Badham's French Cambric	5 0
Badham's White	5 0
Badham's Pure all Wool	8 8
Badham's Silk and Wool	9 0
Badham's Spun Silk	12 0

N. B.—A large assortment of the above always on hand, ready for immediate use.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
Badham's Pure all Wool	18 0
Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
Badham's Spun Silk	22 0

HOSIERY.

	Rs. As.
Fine Brown Cotton ½ Hose, per doz.	12 8
Fine Fancy Striped do. do	14
Fine Merino ½ Hose do. do from	16 0
Ribbed Knicker Bocker Hose, pair	6 8
Fine Merino Under Vest, 6 for	21 0
Fine India Gauze, 6 for	27 0
Fine India Gauze Drawers, per pair	7 0
Fine Striped, and Plain Cotton Bathing Drawers, Per Pair	2 8

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Fine White Cambric, per dozen	5 0
Fine Colored do. „	5 0
Fine Irish Cambric „	10 8

A Large and Varied Assortment of Scarfs and Ties, always on hand.

BRACES.

Best India Rubber, Clarence, Cantab and Webb, per pair ... 2 8

JEWELLERY.

Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pin and Scarfs Rings.
LUND'S PATENT Jewellery, Gold on Ivory.

HELMETS AND HATS.

	Rs. As.
White Regulation Helmet	20 0
Pith Helmet Covered with Drill	14 0
White Helmet for Civilians	20 0
White and Drab Hunting	15 8
Lincoln & Bennett's Black Silk Hat	15 8
Do. do. Drab Shell	12 8
High Crown Felt Hat Latest Shape.	8 8
Tweed Hats for Travelling	5 0
Scotch Caps „	4 8
Black Felt Suez Ventilated	7 8
Drab do. do.	7 8

A Large Assortment of Solar Topees.

UMBRELLAS PARAGON FRAMES VERY LIGHT.

Ladies' 8 Ribbed Fancy Handles	10 8
Gentlemen's 8 Ribbed	12 0
Gentlemen's 12 Ribbed	18 8
Gentlemen's Alpaca and W. Cotton	5 0

WALKING STICKS.

Black Thorn, Ground Ash, Hasel, Pimento, Pine, Rajah Cane, Miniature and Monster Rattans, from 1 to	3 8
Overland Chairs, Best Beech ..7-8 to	12 8
Wimbledon Chairs for Camp use	10 8
42 inch Waterproof Sheeting, p. yd.	4 8
60 „ Drab Fine Twill, per yard	6 8

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF EVERY REQUISITE FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

QUARTERLY PRICE LIST of Drugs, Chemical Instruments, Druggists' Sundries, &c., furnished on receipt of Card.
GENERAL CATALOGUE of Domestic and Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Perfumery, Wines, Beverages, Foods, Household Chemicals, Instruments of different kinds, &c., &c.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—A finer Wine for ordinary table use no one need desire.
Per Dozen—Rs. 10.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—A liquified Aroma for Claret Cup.
Per bottle, Rs. 1-8.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.
Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A liquid form of the above.
Per Bottle—Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNIA.—A powerfully stimulating Tonic for adults. Enriches the blood and resuscitates muscular energy.
Per Bottle—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

CHEMICAL FOOD, OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Contains Iron and Lime, and is recommended for infantile debility (under medical advice), and for delicate adults.
Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Personal comfort cannot be complete without it.
Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—A great luxury; ensures perfect purity of the Teeth and Mouth.
Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

MANILA CIGARS, No. 2. Very fine.
Per Box of 100—Rs. 7-8.

AKEODERMA.—Remarkable cure for Mange, Baldness, Sores, Fleas, &c., on Horses, Cattle, caged animals, &c.
Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8. Per Dozen—Rs. 15.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE—The KOOMBEN MOUNTAIN COFFEE ESTATE, situated in North Wynaad will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Calicut early in April next. Further particulars will be duly advertised.

PEIRCE, LESLIE, & Co.

Calicut, 16th February 1874.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THE Undermentioned ARTICLES for SALE on the Premises of the Colaba Press Company, Limited, at Colaba, where they may be seen on application to the Superintendent :—

1 Self-acting Lathe, 18 feet bed.
1 Lathe, 8 feet bed.
1 Slotting Machine.
1 Planing Machine.
1 Screwing Machine.
1 Punching Machine (incomplete.)
1 Steam Hammer.
1 Horizontal Engine, 20 Horse Power.
1 Boiler, single Flue, 21½ feet long and 5½ feet wide.

Tenders to be sent to the LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited, Secretaries.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the Estate of SAMUEL CROMWELL WOODS, late of Bombay, Esquire, British Inhabitant, deceased, who died at Valetta, in Malta, on the 16th day of March 1873, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLES ARCHIBALD LANGLEY, Esquire, of Bombay, Solicitor, Notice is hereby given, that all the Creditors of the said Samuel Cromwell Wood, deceased, are required to send in their Claims upon his Estate to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, Apollo Street, Bombay, on or before the 9th day of April 1874, after which date the said Administrator will distribute the Assets of the said deceased without reference to any Claims if any there be.—Dated this 7th day of March 1874.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY.

MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 12th March, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1873.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the one retiring, but who is eligible for re-election, and to fill up two vacancies at the Board.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on THURSDAY, the 12th March 1874 at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business —

1st.—To receive the Annual Accounts duly audited, and to declare a Dividend.
2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring from Office, who are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 28th instant, until THURSDAY the 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th February 1874.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 2 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, from parties willing to undertake the EXECUTION of ORDINARY MONSOON REPAIRS to the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the Presidency for the season 1874 75.

The Survey Report and Estimate of the Repairs can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

Tenders should be accompanied with a deposit of 2½ per cent., which will be forfeited to Government in the event of parties whose offers will be accepted evading or delaying to sign their Indentures.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 9th March 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TO WATCHMAKERS, &c.

This Company is prepared to receive TENDERS from persons willing to CONTRACT for the REPAIRS of the POCKET TIME-PIECES and the WINDING UP and KEEPING IN REPAIR of the CLOCKS at all the Stations and Offices on the Line extending from Bombay to Nagpore and Bombay to Raichore, for one year, from 1st April next.

Particulars may be ascertained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Tenders endorsed "Tender for Repairing Clocks and Watches," will be received by the Agent at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on TUESDAY, the 17th March 1874, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in Cash as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of same to find Security amounting to Rs. 1,500.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 7th March 1874.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP, 1874.

Committee of Management.
COLONEL J. J. FULTON, M. S. C.
CAPTAIN C. McINROY, M. S. C.
MAJOR S. H. WILLIAMS, M. S. C.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each—Cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Trichinopoly Race Fund.

500 Rs. (five hundred Rupees) will be given to the 4th horse and 100 Rs. (one hundred Rupees) to every starter.

After all expenses have been deducted the balance will be divided as follows :—
The Winner to receive two-thirds.
The 2nd horse „ one-quarter.
The 3rd horse „ one-twelfth.

To close on 1st June, and the Drawing to take place on the following day at the Trichinopoly Club.

Applications (accompanied by remittances) to be made to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY DERBY SWEEP,
Trichinopoly Club, Trichinopoly.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate,
Harness Mountings, &c.
BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.
In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

NOTICE.

WISHING TO LIQUIDATE our BUSINESS by the month of May next, we have priced all our Articles for Sale at Cost Price.

We shall, therefore, be losing all Customs, Forwarding, and Insurance Charges, and will simply add to the cost of our Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery the difference of the Exchange. We shall be thankful to those persons who owe us money if they would kindly send us the amount of their Accounts as soon as possible.

Also Customers who have entrusted us with Watches, Jewellery, &c., for repairs, making arrangements to claim their property before the 1st of May next.

CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.
Bombay, Feb. 9, 1874.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

HORSES FOR SALE, property of Major WILLOUGHBY.
B.A.H. Candidate.... } Constantly driven together : good Pig-
B.A.H. Dunchurch .. } stickers.
Apply to OWNER, 35, Marine Lines.

J. NEUBERG.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
MANILLA CIGARS.

CABALLEROS, in Boxes of 125, per Box	Rs.	17
VEGUEROS do. do. do.	„	18
LONDRES do. do. do.	„	9
CIGARS, No. 1 per 1,000	„	90
CAVITES, „ 2 per 1,000	„	65
Do. „ 2 per Box of 100	„	7
FORTIN, „ 2 per 1,000	„	55
Do. „ 2 per Box of 100	„	6
PRIMESSA, per 1,000	„	45

A FRESH AND SUPERIOR SUPPLY OF
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
THOMPSON'S PRIME, and No. 1.
DAWSON'S do. and „ 1.
MADURAS, No. 1 and No. 2.
NOBLE'S PRIME.
BLUCHER, Nos. 1 and 2.

THE WELL-KNOWN FAVORITE
PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
PREPARED UNDER SPECIAL SUPERINTENDENCE FROM THE FINEST TOBACCO.

		Rs. a.
"Indiana" Cigars.....	per 1,000	22 0
"Long" Cheroots....	per 1,000	18 0

PACKED IN BOXES OF 100 AND 250.

SHORTLY EXPECTED,
DINDIGULS,
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES.

J. NEUBERG.

HEALTH RESTORED
BY THE USE OF
BRISTOL'S
SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS.

These Pills have justly acquired a widely-extended reputation for their wonderful cures of severe cases of sickness—cases in which all other Medicines had failed, and which had been given up by Physicians as beyond help—such as confirmed and long-standing Liver Complaints, obstinate cases of Piles, Dropsy, &c., &c. But while admitting their wonderful curative powers in difficult cases, we wish to call attention to their great value in the every-day diseases of life, such as COSTIVENESS, for which they are a perfect specific; HEADACHE, relieved and cured by one dose; INDIGESTION always removed by them, and the stomach so toned and strengthened as to prevent a return. BAD BREATH cannot exist when the stomach is cleansed by

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.
PURELY VEGETABLE.

For LOSS OF APPETITE they are the only sure remedy, as they never fail in carrying off the depraved bilious secretions that float in the stomach and destroy the healthy, natural craving for food. Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, and all Derangements of the Digestive and Excretory organs are promptly relieved and cured by them. The public should always bear in mind that Bristol's are the only Pills made of

PODOPHYLLIN AND LEPTANDRIN,
the only vegetable substances yet discovered that are really
ANTIBILIOUS,

to the presence of which invaluable resinoids the extraordinary success of Bristol's Pills may in a great measure be ascribed. It is necessary, however, that the sick should always remember that in all diseases that have their origin in the blood,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

that best of blood-purifiers, should be used with the Pills, the two Medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and, in most cases, a cure, can be guaranteed, when the patient is not already beyond human help.

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial of Pills; but as different constitutions require different doses to produce the same effect, it is better that each person ascertain by trial, the dose that suits their system, and take that dose, instead of following any general rule.

FOR SALE AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

Established 1751.
THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.
GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India :—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	£ 4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6 6 0

In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c	12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21 0 0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18 18 0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27 6 0

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MARCH, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., which comes into force from to-day, and several other lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS :—
Bombay ... Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormasjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad ... Kellner & Co.
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Calcutta ... Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora ... Railway Refreshment Rooms.
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London ... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
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Bombay ... Railway Refreshment Rooms.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 10TH MARCH.

EXCHANGE on London shows a decided upward tendency, and bills for immediate delivery and for forward have been placed at higher rates. Advices from Calcutta give a rise of one per cent. in the rate of discount at the Bank of Bengal, and there is every probability of a similar advice being made by our Presidency Bank, while our home telegrams give every indication that our next advances from London will give a rise in the rate of discount at the Bank of England, and which will tend to strengthen Exchange, especially for short-dated bills.

Government Securities are almost unaltered and not much doing.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight........ 1s. 11 5/16d. to ⅜d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight......... 1s. 11 1/16d.
Bank Bills, on demand .... 1s. 10⅞d. to 13/16d.
Documents, 6 months' sight ...... 1s. 11 9/16d. to ⅝d.
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New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ... 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond 111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand .... 9 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ...... 9 „
Do. on Merchandise ....11 „
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ......10 „
Bank Bills .... 9 „
Mercantile Paper ....12 „

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-9
Carolus ... ... „ 290
Mexican Dollars ... ... „ 222
Five-Franc Pieces... ... ... „ 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... „ 106¼
Gold Leaf ... ... „ 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... ... „ 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... „ 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

RATES for ready shipment are well maintained both by steam and sail. The steamers Burmese, Excelsior, and one or two others have been fixed for Liverpool by native speculators at £3 with concession in rates for broken stowage. It is reported a large amount of steamer tonnage will be available in April and May, as many of the steamers are now employed in the Famine Relief service, &c., have been offered from home during last few days. The steamer Coromandel engaged a cargo of Seeds and Measurement for London at £3 with concession for small stowage.

London { Cotton .... Cases .... Seeds .... } No ship
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ...... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.; Wooden Ships „ ...... £2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.; Myrabollams .... £2 0s. 0d.; Coir bdls .... £0 10s. 0d. }
Seeds .... £1 15s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton..................... Coffee..................... } £3 5s.
Overland Steamers—
London .... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice .... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste .... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool....................................... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton .... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal... { Wheat .... £2 15s. 0d. to £2 16s. 3d.; Seeds.................. £2 16s. 3d.; Cotton .... £2 18s. 9d. to £3 0s. 0d. }
China ... { Steamer Cotton .... Rs. 20 per ton.; „ Opium .... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.; Sailing Ships .... Rs. 4 per bale nominal }
Calcutta ...Salt .... Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay .... Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius .... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MODERATE inquiry for Bank of Bombay, Colaba Land, and some Spinning shares.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₩ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank........	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct	Do of Bombay New ...	750
10,000	500	100	5 p. ct	Do 2nd Res. issue	272½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	175
20,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	127
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	496

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-8-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	234
......	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	48-10-2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60*	Colaba Land C	1,355
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	920
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company. Limited	380

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,470xd
500	2,500	all	175p.s.	Alliance Spinning	2,730xd
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,350
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills..............	280
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,725
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,330
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,380
900	1,000	all	100p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,330
800	2,500	all	150p.s.	Oriental	3,825
690	2,500	400	200p.	Royal	2,300
600	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning......	1,425

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,000
300	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee......	900
100	500	all	15 ps.	Albert Ginning Co..........	500
350	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.........	200
150	12,000	1,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.....	5,000
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co............	800
300	500	all	50p.s.	Do New............	200
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps.	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company............	700
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.............	3,900
300	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.........	2,200
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co................	4,200
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	[illegible]
300	1,000	all	70 ps.	French Press Co	625
350	5,000	1,467	75 ps.	Imperial Press Co...........	750
200	400	350	60 ps.	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	570
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 ps.	Prince of Wales Press.....	[illegible]
300	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co..........	1,000
400	850	750	135 ps.	Scinde Press Co..............	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited......	1,100
223	1,500	1,250	Rs. 86	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,150
124	850	all	80 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps.*	Volkart United Press Co.	950

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	135ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,550
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	40
500	600	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	115
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	100
4,000	50	all	1⅜ ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	26
	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	405
	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	95	19¼	...	Bank of China.........	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank............	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula......	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE market has become quiet, and a very small business has taken place from first hands. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

2,850 pieces G. Madapollams 32 in. 24 yds. 2¾ lbs. at Rs. 1 12 0
350 „ W. G. Prints 31 „ 40 „ at „ 12 11 3
500 „ „ Shirtings fine 45 „ 39 „ 9 „ at „ 6 7 0

COTTON, &c.

Reuter's telegram of the 9th instant reports the Liverpool market as closing firm, with Surats steady, and sales of 15,000 bales, of which 4,000 are Surats and of which 3,000 are on account of speculation and for exports. Fair Dhollerah has advanced to 5¼d. per lb., and Orleans to 8/16d., being a rise of 1/16d. per lb. in both. In other descriptions of ready cotton we observe no quotable change. Futures at New York have again advanced ⅛d per lb. The produce markets are generally in the same position, and prices show no change. There has been an improved demand for Piece Goods, but no change is given in rates. Large withdrawals from the Bank of England are again heard of for South America, and as the sums withdrawn during last two days amount nearly to one million Sterling it is feared that a slight rise in the rate of discount will probably be forthcoming.

Our Calcutta telegram is dated the 9th instant, in which we notice a slight advance in the rates of Sterling exchange, 6 months' sight Bank Bills being quoted at 1s. 11⅛d. Piece Goods are said to be in fair demand without any change in values. Government Securities show a downward tendency, Fours being quoted at 102⅝, Fours and half 103¾, and Fives and half 107½.

The Cotton market has been firm and prices have advanced Rs. 2 per candy all round. A large business has taken place yesterday, the purchases on European account amounting to about 1,600 candies. The following are our closing quotations:—

New Oomrawuttee ....Rs. 183-184
„ Akote .... „ 185-187
„ Broach M G.................................. „ 190-192
„ Hinganghat.................................. „ 205-207
„ Dhollerah, April delivery................. „ 174-177
Old Dhollera .... „ 150-155
„ Sawginned..................................... „ 170-175
„ Vingorla .... „ 150-155

The following purchases have taken place yesterday:—

50 candies New Bhownuggur ....at Rs. 176
75 „ „ „ ....at „ 175
50 „ „ „ ....at „ 175-76
25 „ „ Nuggur.................................at „ 168
50 „ „ Barsee ....at „ 170
250 „ „ F P. B.................................at „ 172
50 „ „ Verawul ....at „ 162½
75 „ „ „ ....at „ 166
50 „ „ Akote ....at „ 186½
75 „ „ „ ....at „ 185½
100 „ „ Broach M. G.........................at „ 190
50 „ „ „ ....at „ 192
250 „ „ „ 20 days ....at „ 190
50 „ „ Jhgaum ....at „ 171
50 „ „ F P B.................................at „ 174
50 „ „ Fairpore ....at „ 176
50 „ „ Khandeish ....at „ 162-63
50 „ „ „ ....at „ 164
100 „ „ „ ....at „ 164-65
25 „ „ „ ....at „ 162
50 „ „ „ ....at „ 162-64
50 „ „ Khandwa ....at „ 161½
100 „ „ Nuggur ....at „ 170

YARNS.

The following sales have taken place yesterday:—
3,000 lbs. Water No. 30's ....at 10 5/16 ans. per lb.
3,000 „ „ No. 30's.......................at 10⅜ „

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Koina (s)	Profumo...........	Jeddah, Feb. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Jain Ville..............	Seigneurin	Calcutta.
	Avoca (s)	Perrins..........	China &c.
	Pehlwan (s)	Pead	Coast & Goa.

The Steamer Oorun, Nacoda, to Coast and Cutch, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Gladys, to Mauritius.
Steamer Yeddo, to Liverpool.
Ship Kirkwood, to Liverpool.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 9.

McCallum, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Madras.
Leckie, Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Nusserabad.
Clarke, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from Europe.
Fenton, Sub-Lieutenant, 66th Foot, to join, from England.
Ruxton, Captain, Bengal 29th Punjaub Native Infantry, to join, from England.
Stewart, Major, Bengal 21st Punjab Native Infantry, on furlough, from Peshawur.
Wargon, Colonel, Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty, from Poona.
Marriott, Lieutenant, Bengal 36th Foot, to appear before a Medical Board, from Mean Meer.
Nutt, Captain, Pol. Dept. on duty, from Khundwa.

MARCH 10.

Anderson, Lieutenant, Bengal 63rd Regiment, to appear before a Medical, Board, from Gwalior.
Morrisey, Sergeant, Madras 107th Regiment, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 7.

Vizard, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, to Coonoor.

MARCH 8.

Moutgomery, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal 60th Rifles, to join, to Murree.

MARCH 9.

McCallum, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England
Watson, Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Trent, Major, 68th Light Infantry, on leave, to Poona.

MARCH 10.

Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Sironcha.
Forbes, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, to join, to Mooltan.
Fogo, Deputy Surgeon General, British Forces, on duty, to Deolalee.
Bradford, Major, Madras Police Department North West Provinces, to join, to Odeypore.
Stewart, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Royal Engineers, from furlough, to Allahabad.
Stevenson, Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, to join, to Allahabad.
Walter, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Fyzabad.
Hayter, Captain, Madras Haydrabad Contingent, on leave, to Aurungabad.
Taller, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineer, on duty, to Umballa.
Williamson, Captain Madras 44th Regiment, to join, to Kamptee.
Burn, Surgeon Major, Madras 4th Cavalry Horse Brigade to Aurungabad.
Gough, Colonel, Bengal 12th Cavalry, on leave, to Peshawar.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Mar. 5.)

Lieut C F Massy, Asst Comr, Delhi, is appointed on special duty for the purpose of settling cases of disputed boundary between the States of Patiala and Jaipur.

The services of the following Asst Comr's are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, for employment on duty in the famine districts:—

Mr G L Smith, Delhi, Mr E B Francis, Gurgaon, and Mr W O Clark, Jalandhar, Mr J R Baillie, Hoshiarpur, and Mr H C Fanshawe, Firozpur.

Surgn-Maj J Fairweather, Civil Surgn, Gurdaspur, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave of absence on full pay, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough for one year granted him by the Govt of India.

Mr H A Anderson, Asst Comr is transfered from the Dehli to the Gurgaon district.

Capt L J H Grey, Asst Comr, is posted to the Dehli district, with effect from the 8th Feb 1874.

Mr D C Macnabb, Comr and Supt, Peshawar Division, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, from the 10th April 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay.

Surgn-Maj J T Aitchison, Civil Surgeon, Murree, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty days, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st March 1874.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces, Gazette*, Mar. 7.)

The following transfers are ordered:—

Mr Abfad Hussain, Extra-Asst Comr, from Chanda to Wardha
Mr R Obbard, Asst Comr, from Wardha to Chanda.
Mr R Logan, Asst Comr and Offg Inspr of Schools, Eastern Circle, on being relieved by Mr J M Kibble, Inspr of Schools, is posted to the Nagpur District.

Mr R H Finch, Asst Comr, assumed charge of his duties from Mr D O Meiklejohn, Asst Comr, at Bhandara, on the 23rd ultimo.

Furlough to Europe for two years with the usual Subsidiary leave is granted to the Rev J F A Gavin, Chaplain of Jabalpur, from the 16th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following transfer is ordered:—

Mr W A Nedham, Asst Comr, from Burhanpur to Harda.
Mr Sultan Ali, Extra Asst Comr, on return from leave is posted to Burhanpur in the Nimar District.
Capt T H B Brooke, Offg Cantonment Mag Jabalpur, to officiate as Supt School of Industry and Central Jail, Jabalpur.
Capt T W Hogg, to officiate as Cantonment Mag Jabalpur.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly.....................	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum..................Rs.	52	Per Annum..................Rs.	65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .... Rs 10 0
Per Copy .... „ 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ...... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST OPTICIAN, FROM HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are
Messrs. P. ORR and SONS..........................Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co. ....Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. ......Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan.
To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1874.

THE "Special Correspondent" has of late years become an institution of great importance, and in America and the old country the newspaper that gets the fullest and most interesting information about an event is generally the one which is best patronised by the public. The influence of the "Special" for good and evil is very great, as he has it in his power to misrepresent or exaggerate circumstances at the same time that he may simply endeavour to paint facts with true outlines, throwing in artistically a little colour to make the picture attractive. On the whole, however, the "Special" has done the world an enormous amount of good, the facts gathered together by his industry, the check his presence often is upon the blundering of authorities, and occasionally his style as a writer, being of service to the historian as well as to the cause of literature and the interests of the public. In the competition there is among journals to secure "Specials," and the struggle that the "Specials" make to supply the journal that employs them with first information, lies an evil which hinders the style of these flying historians from being polished to the sharpness and prettiness of the old essayists; but what the public loses in "literary style" from the "Specials" it makes up with compound interest in the rapidity with which their industriously collected information reaches it. That even the matter of literary style is likely to be kept up to a good standard is assured by the desire of journals to be represented by men distinguished not only for energy but for educational attainments and habits of close observation. Surely the future will gain by the present institution of "Special Correspondents." Their numerous writings upon current topics will save the historian a universe of conjectures as to actions and characters of famous or notorious personages. "Pepys," whom it is or was so much the fashion to admire, was a Special in his way. Had Special Correspondents been numerous in the land in the sixteenth century, Froude and others of his *penchant* would have been saved great botheration in deciding as to whether Mary Queen of Scots was the injured innocent she is represented to be in poetry; and we should have had many undoubted and interesting particulars about Cromwell's obstreperous conduct in Parliament and King Charles' demeanour on the scaffold. The "Special Correspondent" will eventually prove a check upon the glorious efforts of historians' imagination. Many a chronicler of events hitherto has made his reputation from gathering a few general facts and lying back in his chair, closing his eyes, and then rousing himself from subtle abstractions to adorn and surround the few general facts with conjectural details which did credit alike to his reasoning as to his fancying capabilities. The "full, true, and correct accounts" given by ubiquitous Special Correspondents will henceforth leave no room for these pleasant imaginings of particulars. But what though future historic minds be deprived of food whereon to feed their fancies? Surely accuracy will be none the worse off! Surely our coming analysers of the Crimean War, the German campaign, the Carthaginian Bombardment, and the discovery of Livingstone, will not regret that Dr. Russell, Archibald Forbes, Dr. Austin, and Mr. Stanley have lived, and that they lived to make themselves shining lights in Special Correspondence!

There is no place where the institution of "Special Correspondents" can be of more use than in India, where the light requires to be let in upon a great many official doings. "Heaven's Light our Guide," says the legend of the Star of India, and we should like to see the lantern held up by the Special Correspondent more often than it is. It was a due conviction of the value of Special Correspondents that induced us to send one to the Bengal districts to report upon what he saw there, and let the world know how things looked to another eye than that of the eye official. The experiment was an expensive one for an Indian newspaper to make, but we cheerfully determined to spare no expense in order that our readers, at all events, should be as well supplied as possible with information about the great danger which was threatening Bengal. We cannot say that our enterprise was very cordially acknowledged by the Indian press at large. Many of our contemporaries ignored our correspondent's letters entirely, while others drew upon them but scantily, notwithstanding that, putting aside his personal conclusions and remarks, the facts he gave were often of the most valuable kind. The *Times of India*, for instance, chattered about Archibald Forbes' arrival, but took no notice that the *Bombay Gazette's* correspondent was in the Bengal districts doing good work—work which, in its own way, the *Times of India* took advantage of. But the most notable of the newspapers which looked askance at our Special Correspondence columns was our little friend the *Pi*. The *Pi*. went on its way among small subjects, snipping out little paragraphs, each of which was with the best intentions meant to contain an epigram; but it took no notice of our Special Correspondent until the other day when it saw its way, not to publish any of his information, not to put hard facts against his facts, not to draw political conclusions from them like a large-minded journalist, but to do something which lay within the capacity of its petty little soul. It sneered at our Correspondent—actually called him a *gobemouche*—and would have called him worse things had its tiny collection of severe words been more familiarly on its little mind. The reason of the *Pioneer's* sudden activity about our Famine Correspondent seems to have been inspired by two appropriate reasons—that is, appropriate for the *Pi*. In the first place, some person who had a grievance against our correspondent because he showed up certain facts whispered a story into the *Pi.'s* ears, which no doubt were eagerly elongated in order to hear whether the communication contained material for a clever, pretty little paragraph. In the next place, it is now sending up a Correspondent of its own to the Famine Districts, and in order to give him a footing the *Pi*. of course considers it necessary to use its terrible little pen-nib to shovel away the ground from under our Correspondent's feet. Our Special Correspondent may have made mistakes in his contributions to these columns, but the Special Correspondent of the *Pioneer* will be a paragon, and do work of an invaluable description, notwithstanding that the Famine has been so well got in hand by the Government of India that there can be very little work left to do for any Special Correspondent in the threatened districts. We do not mean to grudge the *Pioneer* any credit for trotting, in its own little way, in our footsteps; and if its Special Correspondent turns out to be a good public servant we shall show the *Pi*. its duty still further by acknowledging his labours and criticising them freely and frankly, instead of shutting our mouth for two months and then opening it only to emit a snappish little yelp about what we imagine to be his shortcomings.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

IN our leading article of yesterday the strength of the garrison which we consider necessary for Bombay was erroneously stated at 3,000 instead of 4,000 men.

SIR MICHAEL WESTROPP, Chief Justice of Bombay, has, we understand, written home to the Secretary of State to protest against the appointment of a native as Acting Chief Magistrate of Bombay. But what does Mr. Tucker care for Secretaries of State. He is going home next month to enjoy his well-earned pension, and he must reward his friends before he goes. Is he not going to make Mr. Lee-Warner Director of Public Instruction?

IT will be in the recollection of those of our readers who take an interest in geographical science that a very interesting paper was read some time ago by Mr. Reg. Elias before the Geographical Society, in which a graphic account was given of an adventurous journey performed by that traveller from China through Mongolia and Siberia to St. Petersburgh. In addition to detailed accounts of the particular features of the country passed through numerous observations were made by Mr. Elias to the advantage of Physical Geography. Not content with what would have satisfied the spirit of adventure of the early travellers, Mr. Elias is now, provided he receives the countenance of the Government, about to enter Thibet about which so little is known, and should such a measure of success attend this as his former effort there appears little doubt but what material advantages will accrue from his explorations to British enterprize and trade. Mr. Elias arrived from England by the last mail and left yesterday morning for Calcutta.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BURNING OF COOMASSIE—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

LONDON, 9TH MARCH.

Further despatches have been received from Sir Garnet Wolseley. The entry of the British troops into Coomassie on the 4th February was preceded by a six hours' engagement with the Ashantees. The city and the King's palace were burnt only when Sir Garnet found that his communications with the enemy met with no response. The return march of the British was commenced on 6th February, when after marching for two days messengers from the King entered the camp asking for peace. Sir Garnet Wolseley accordingly halts until the 14th February.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND HIS BRIDE.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have arrived at Windsor and were warmly received everywhere *en route*.

H. M. troopship Malabar, homeward bound from Bombay, has passed safely through the Suez Canal.

A proposition has been made by Lady Wolseley to raise subscriptions on behalf of the widows and families of those who fell in the Ashantee campaign.

LONDON, 9TH MARCH, NIGHT.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's latest despatch, dated from Prahsu, February 16th, says that the Ashantee King has sent one thousand ounces of gold as the first instalment of the indemnity. The General gave a reception on the 13th to an Envoy at Fommanah and sent back a draught of the treaty of peace to Coomassie. Captain Glover retires to Accra. All the white troops are now on their way down to the coast, and the last detachment was to embark on the 22nd February. The King of Adansee leaves Ashantee and becomes an ally of England.

LONDON, 9TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady. Fair Dhollera 5¼d.

The Manchester Market to-day showed a slightly improved tendency.

5 per cent. French Rente 1872....... 94¼.
Bar Silver .... 58 7/16.

The sum of £474,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

The Bombay Mails of the 16th ult. via Brindisi were delivered in London to-day.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Persia, Navarino, Cousett, and Cathay.

Arrival—Lorne.

COLONEL CRACROFT, Commissioner of Delhi, who takes furlough to Europe immediately, will in all probability be succeeded by Major MacMahon, now at Hissar.

CAPTAIN THE HON'BLE GEORGE NAPIER, lately Assistant Commissioner of Simla, will shortly proceed on special duty to Teheran, where he will place himself under the orders of the British Mission in Persia.

WITH reference to the Notification, dated 29th January last, M. Le Comte de Chappedelaine is recognized by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council as *Consul* for France at Bombay, and not as *Acting Consul*.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Major-Captain Runjung Bahadur Koonwar Rana, as the representative of His Highness the Maharaja of Nepaul at Calcutta.

THE report circulated by the *Delhi Gazette* with respect to the rumoured retirement of Lord Napier of Magdala would seem to be without any foundation. A telegram to a contemporary says—"Nothing known about Lord Napier's successor. Lord Napier has thirteen months more; all conjectures premature."

STATE of the crops and people, North-Western Provinces:—Bustee—Prices rather lower. Rubbee generally successful, and nearly ripe. New wheat coming into market. No increase of distress. Goruckpore—No change. Crops ripening well. Pea crop harvested; cutting of cereals about to begin. A 12-anna crop expected. Six relief works, and 8,500 labourers, chiefly women and children. Relief given daily to about 1,000 aged and infirm poor at head-quarters, and to smaller numbers in other places. Ghazeepore—Prices unchanged. Barley cutting begun. Ten relief works open. Distribution of food at head-quarters and tehseel towns to poor unable to work; expenditure on this account about Rs. 200 a week. Mirzapore—Prices, on the whole, fallen. Rubbee ripening well, and will differ from that of an average year only by smaller area sown and damage done by frost. Peas and masoor cutting begun, and barley cutting south of the hills. Distress not increasing. Imports continue to increase. Benares—No change of importance. Harvest begun. Applicants for labour still very few. Azimgurh—Prices lower. New peas in the market. Wheat and barley beginning to be cut. No relief works. The works so called in last two reports were not carried on at relief rates. Jounpore—Fall in prices continues, though imports from Oudh only half as much as last week. Some new peas, barley, and gram in the market. Labour not obtainable at one and a half anna the day. No relief works needed. Allahabad—Slight rise in prices. Appearance of crops healthy. Rubbee cutting begun in some parts of the district. Rubbee promising and uninjured. Gram and masoor cutting begun. Mohwa crop, on which much depends, looks well. Distress appears to be general among the lower classes, especially in the villages. Four relief works on which between 7,000 and 8,000 labourers are employed, have been started. Additional relief works will be opened where necessary. Poor-houses have been established at several places; and food is distributed at tehseels and police stations to persons unable to work. Relief committees appointed in the towns. Humeerpore.—Prices mostly a little higher. Rubbee ripening. Gram and linseed cutting begun. Relief works open in three places. Jaloun.—Prices higher, owing to large export to Gwalior and neighbouring Native States. Rubbee ripening; an average crop. Relief works about to open. Cawnpore—Prices of better grains unchanged. Crops ripening and ready for reaping. Export of grain eastward continues. Jhansie—Rubbee prospects continue good. Prices still high. Considerable distress in Pergunnah Mhow. Emigration going on. Futtehgurh—No rain. Strong west wind last week. Average prospects. Agra—Clouds and a few drops of rain. Rubbee prospects good. Allygurh—No rain. Rubbee promises well. Meerut—Wind variable. Weather cloudy. Slight rain at Meerut; prospects of more. Saharunpore—Prospects good. Crops in some parts very fine. Bijnour—No rain. Crops as good as they promised to be. Prices somewhat higher. Moradabad—Prices tending downward. Rubbee slightly injured by strong west wind for two or three nights. Bareilly—No rain. Prices stationary. General remarks.—Prospects on the whole favourable in the eastern districts, but not so in parts of the Banda District and Jhansie Division.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, 10TH MARCH, 4-40 P.M.

SCARCITY has suddenly appeared at Durbunga in North Tirhoot. It is believed some few deaths have occurred before the Government grain could be got to the people, many of whom are not seeking assistance readily. Much Government grain is already in North Tirhoot, and a large quantity is on its way. Sir George Campbell is on the spot completing relief organization. From other bad districts accounts show that distress has been met as they are arising. No deaths are reported. The mortality would have been great and increasing in several districts but for the Government relief measures.

FURTHER IMPRESSIONS OF THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP BHAUGULPORE, 7TH MARCH.

WE have now been some days riding through the interior, and yet the outward signs of famine are still invisible. The country, it is true, does not look so fresh and promising as it did from the windows of the railway carriage, but nevertheless there is nothing to show that immediate distress need be apprehended. The villages seem stored with grain and the people seem contented and happy. Not a single beggar is to be seen, and we have none of those lurid fires by night to which your special correspondent alludes. I daresay these will meet us as we move further north, where the famine is pressing most heavily. Europeans keep pouring up towards the north, as fast as the rice-blocked roads and extravagant rates of carriage of all kinds will permit, while the district officials seem perfectly puzzled to know what to do with all these fresh hands. It is clear that no very definite distribution system has been organized as yet, while the transport machinery seems to be working as fairly as could be expected. Breakdowns there certainly are, but none of a very serious nature. The most remarkable thing about the whole affair is, that none of the Bengalees appear to believe in the reality of the famine. "There may be some scarcity in June or July, but there is certainly none at present," is the most they can be induced to admit. Indeed it appears to be somewhat generally believed that the famine relief alarm is but a cloak to cover the latent adoption of Lord Dalhousie's vigorous policy of improvement. You remember his remark—"The ordinary revenues of the Indian Empire are amply sufficient, and more than sufficient, to meet its ordinary expenditure charges; but they are not sufficient to provide for the innumerable gigantic works which are necessary for its due improvement. It is impracticable to effect and absurd to attempt the material improvement of a great empire by an expenditure which shall not exceed the limits of its ordinary annual income." Acting on this principle Sir G. Campbell has (we will not say) invented (for that would be false), but taken advantage of the alarm raised by the prospect of a Bengal famine to perpetuate his name and to permanently improve his province by the erection of gigantic works which would not be even so much as thought of in ordinary years. His Honour saw the great permanent improvements (in spite of all its immediate disastrous consequences which the famine effected in Orissa), and he rightly argued "if with so little expenditure and such great loss of life so much good was done there, with greater expenditure and no loss of life how much greater good can be done here!" During the reign of Lord Dalhousie the expenditure on public works rose to the unprecedented sum of two millions and a half for one year and to very nearly three millions sterling in another. This was considered enormous then, even for the whole empire; but what will our descendants say when they are told that during the reign of Lord Northbrook as Viceroy, and Sir G. Campbell as Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the expenditure on public works in one province alone for one year (in which a famine was expected but never came) exceeded *ten millions!* It is true that much of this money will have been spent upon grain, but this grain will have been used in payment of labourers employed on public works. If this be really His Honour's policy, it must be considered a bold and vigorous one. He foresaw the possibility of a famine, and he began at once to indulge in brave dreams of vast public improvements. Those dreams will be fulfilled, let the famine be a calamity or not, and to realise them neither money nor labour will be spared. A word to the Bombay Government: if they wish to recover their fair share of the revenues, if they wish to adopt "a *policy*," let them take advantage of the first famine warning (six anna crop will do), and raise a judicious, well-sustained, and sufficiently shrill note of alarm! Drizzling rain has fallen here, and to-day there are sounds and signs of a heavy thunderstorm. The wheat crop will be a splendid one.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 13TH FEBRUARY

I REGRET to have to announce the death of Baron Meyer A. de Rothschild, who expired at his town house, Piccadilly, last Friday. The news has created no surprise either in the financial or amongst the racing world, for he had been stricken for months past with a painful and fatal malady. That his days were numbered must have been apparent to all who saw him on Newmarket Heath in the autumn, when the stalwart form and open jovial countenance were so attenuated and changed. No more shall we see him with his wife and daughter watching with interest some scion of North Lincoln's rushing over the T. Y. C. or from the gallery at the end of the Rowly Mile Stand a son of his favourite King Tom contending for a Two Thousand or Cezarewitch. "We shall lose our best man—we can never replace him," said Admiral Rous of his friend, and though it affords me no little gratification to be in a position to announce that the famous Mentmore stud will not be broken up, the oft repeated cry "The Baron wins!" will be no longer heard on his favourite battle-ground, and the "blue jacket, yellow cap," have been put aside for ever. "Follow the Baron" was his after-dinner advice, when Laburnum gave such promise of treading in the steps of Favonius, and so inevitably weone and all shall, but never in the sense, alas! he meant it. "They seem to think I shan't get over this illness, but I shall come back in the spring and we shall see Marsworth win the Derby," was his remark on leaving his lordly country house for the last time. But "man proposes, God disposes." The master now lies in his narrow tomb, and the horse is consequently prevented from fulfilling any of his numerous engagements. Never again will he ride to his stag hounds over the Vale or the Harrow country. He will never again chaff the Admiral about handicapping his horses "a stone above their form because he happened to be a rich man and always ran on the square." Yes! he always did run on the square, and during his thirty years' turf career his conduct was spotless. Though his wealth was so vast he seldom backed his horses for anything over half a sovereign, and I could hardly believe my ears when, in Cremorne's year, I heard him and Lord Dudley snap up an offer of 4 to 1 in thousands bowled out by a leviathan bookmaker against the winner. His heart and soul were in his racing stud, and he took as much pleasure in seeing his long sheeted string striding along at exercise or stripped for a trial as in the actual race. He never liked being absent from a trial, and only allowed his horses to run when he was present. Like Lord Glasgow and Mr. Merry he at first met with many reverses, and years lapsed ere fortune smiled on his efforts. We must try back to 1842, I was a boy then, and used at times in the far north to don the straw and green of Barnton, to commence racing with the Baron. Shortly after leaving Cambridge he had the good luck to win a valuable emerald in a lottery, the proceeds of which he laid out in the purchase, from Mr. Oldaker, the saddler, of a chesnut filly by Defence out of Emeliana. In commemoration of the circumstance she was aptly called "Emerald," and though only a moderate performer she lived to the age of 25 and bred 17 foals, the best of which were Mentmore Lass, Hampden (now a successful sire in Prussia), Messindon, Sydney, Mentmore, Magnum, and King of Diamonds. His first victory of any note was that of Leopold in the Gold Vase at Ascot in 1852, and this hot son of the fiery Phlegm—the most beautiful fiend horseflesh was ever moulded into—would have defeated little Daniel O'Rourke in the Derby had he been started for it. Orestes won the Woodcote, the only two-year old race for which he started, in such style that he became a standing favourite for the Derby. About this time his colours, then worn by Charlton, began to be dangerous, for Hungerford placed the Nottinghamshire Handicap, the Great Yorkshire Handicap (wherein he gave 4 st. 7 lbs. to Haco, the future winner of the Cezarewitch), and the Doncaster Cup to the Baron's credit, and enabled his talented jockey to build "Hungerford House" for himself. The two-year old King Tom, one of the famous Pocahontas sons, carried off the Newmarket Triennial and the Brighton Biennial, and the succeeding year's Derby was generally conceded to be a good thing for the half brother of Stockwell, Rataplan, and Knight of Kars, but he went amiss a few days before the race, and only succeeded in splitting the Danebury pair Andover and Hermit who ran first and third. After breaking down in the Cezarewitch of 1854 King Tom was sent to Mentmore, where he became the lord of the harem of the extensive stud there established. He was anything but a success at first, for his produce were so coarse and lacked power in such a degree that to lay against a colt or filly got by this horse was considered as made money. The Baron, however, knew better, and as the animal ripened his predictions were fulfilled. His faith was rewarded by breeding such clinkers as Wingrave, Hippolyta, Tomato, Dalesman, Restitution (these two the most powerful of thoroughbreds), Kingcraft, Hannah, Corisande, and many others. He also bred Favonius, who secured him the Blue Ribband of the Turf in 1871—"the Baron's year among racing men,"—Hannah having secured the One Thousand, Oaks, and St. Leger, while Corisande carried off the Cezarewitch, the Coronation Stakes at Ascot, and Grand Duke Michael Stakes at Newmarket. The flying Chopette also won no fewer than nine stakes out of the dozen she contested, and at the end of the season Messrs. Weatherby paid over no less than £24,431 to the Baron's bankers. The defeat that year of Favonius for the Goodwood Cup was a sad disappointment, though he had won that trophy with Baronino (1855) and Restitution (1869), but the gallant chesnut atoned for his loss by winning it in 1872 and the Brighton Cup also. In addition to the great three-year old races mentioned, he won the Criterion in 1858 with North Lincoln, the Presnergast with Mentmore in 1857, the One Thousand with Tomato in 1864, the October Handicap in 1869 with Suffolk, while at two years old Hannah took the July Stakes, and Clearwell, Corisande, the Chesterfield and New Stakes. Hippia, another daughter of King Tom, won the Oaks in 1857, beating that splendid mare Achievement, who afterwards walked in for the St. Leger. The crucial Woodcote the Baron won no less than four times with Restes Wingrave, Janitor, and Marsworth. In 1867 Jaspar won for him the Royal Hunt Cup, and but for Blue Gown the disappointing King Alfred would have won the Derby. Restes, too, might have won had there been no Thormanby. Restitution, a horse of extraordinary stamina, carried off the Brighton Ascot and Goodwood Cups as well as the Alexandra Plate in quick succession. When this horse ran for the Brighton Cup his owner's family were then staying at Ryde, and the Baron had sworn a mighty oath to his wife at breakfast that by dinner the cup should grace her table. No sooner was the race over than the delighted winner seized his prize, rushed with it in hot haste to the railway station and kept his word. Laburnum, however, brought him sad disappointment, for the soft-hearted brute in private had been tried to be the best of his year, but after stretching Prince Charlie's neck over his own distance almost invariably refused to try in public. Of course all nominations made in the deceased sportsman's name become void, *as are bets also*. With the exception of Marsworth, however, who has been a steady favourite for the Two Thousand and Derby since wagering commenced, nothing of the deceased's have been backed. He had only His Grace engaged in any of the Spring Handicaps, and this was in the City and Suburban only. Deeply do we all regret the loss of this genial gentleman, one of the oldest and most honoured supporters of our national institution. He was born in 1818, educated at Cambridge, married in 1850 the third daughter of Levi Barnet Cohen, Esq., a London merchant, and leaves an only daughter to inherit his princely wealth and estates.

Horse-breeding at Natal must have lately taken a start, and at no distant date some really good horses may find their way from that colony to the Bombay market. Mr. Ellam has sold a very good looking 8-year old Colombo by Westwick, out of Columbine (dam of Viscount). His sire is by Stockwell, out of the dam of West Australian, and his dam by the Flying Dutchman out of Clarissa, by Pantaloon. Such blood cannot be excelled.

Owing to the late frosts steeplechasing has been out of the question, and training has been next to impossible, which, considering Andred's forward condition, must be much in his favour for the Lincoln Handicap. The late Baron Rothschild's racing stud is to be broken up and sold at the hammer.

There is a blighting whisper abroad, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that Mr. Ayrton is to be appointed to the place held by the late Mr. Merivale at the India Office. "Lord deliver us!" The rumour is incredible, but who knows what the defeated Liberals may not do?

Like all others during the past fortnight I have been electioneering, and I have learnt a great many things, a few good, and very many indifferent and bad. I have learnt that the ballot is a snare and a delusion, and that the independent elector is as open to a bribe as a native of Hindoostan is to *rishwut*. His vote is as ever of marketable value, though fivers are no longer so plentiful as they were, nor are they given without circumspection. What this "plundering and blundering" of the "People's William" may have cost the Liberal party heaven and the conspirators themselves alone know, and I doubt not that Mr. Disraeli and his party have landed on political *terra firma* after their "floundering and foundering in the Straits of Malacca" by working on mercenary human nature. In Printing House-square there has been weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, while the devils of the *Standard*, the *Globe*, and *The Hour* have been wallowing in half and half. How bitter must Mr. Bowd's "bitters" have tasted to Mr. Gladstone. Tom Brown (of school-boy days' fame) has been compelled to retire gracefully, and Mr. Guilford Onslow has been relegated to the "grotto," while Mr. Whalley still remains to play the part of buffoon to the House. The power of beer seem, irresistible, for the firms of Barclay, Hanbury, Bass, Allsopp, Whitbread, Buxton, and Guinness are all represented. Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Burt, the President and the Secretary of the Miners' Unions, are the first working men ever returned. The former is said to be a good speaker for his class, but it is to be feared that he may in the heat of debate address honourable members by that objectionable expletive which Dr. Johnson calls "a term of endearment amongst soldiers and sailors." *The Hour*, writing of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's success, says—"No one will be more heartily welcomed than Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, who won golden opinions years ago both in the House of Commons and in the Foreign Office. *His subsequent career as Governor of Bombay has fully realized the promise of his earlier days.*" Query—Who in Bombay will endorse this opinion? If the right hon'ble gentleman's Indian career was a reflex of those days he spent in the Foreign Office then may Downing Street moan "Save me from my friends!" Mr. Odger, the blatant bankrupt cobbler of transpontine fame, is immensely disgusted at some of his opponents having said of him that he was not fit to represent the most corrupt and depraved constituency that has hitherto escaped disfranchisement. He is though, is this ill favoured son of St. Crispin. The language used by the 3,496 followers of the offensive demagogue, on the announcement of the poll, was worthy of Southwark and quite a caution. The base of Nelson's Column and rank Communism are not stepping-stones to St. Stephens. Citizen Dilke just got through by the skin of his teeth, and Chelsea, repenting herself of the evil, sent the elegant but Radical Sir Henry Hoare to the right-about. It is almost to be regretted that the Tower Hamlets should have kicked out Mr. Ayrton, who once spoke high treason in public, for he would have been certain to have brought discredit on any Ministry with which he might be connected. Mr. Albert Grant—picture dealer, promoter, financier, Baron of foreign breeds, once answering to another name, and now a public benefactor—being dissatisfied with his experience of Brussels has appeared on the Kidderminster *tapis*. In Manchester the name of Bright has no longer power, so Mr. Jacob Bright is without a seat and the senior member for the City of London is a Conservative. Throughout the conflict the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Grant Duff have been studiously dumb on the subject of the Bengal famine, though His Grace has found ample time to squabble about the attitude of the Government towards the late Lord Mayo when he was about to assume the reins in British India. Mr. James Merry no longer sits for Falkirk Burghs, but followers of the Turf occupy several seats in the Parliament of 1874. Sir Charles Legard landed the Vespasian colours cleverly at Scarborough. Sir John Astley walked over for North Lincolnshire, as did Mr. Chaplin for Mid Lincolnshire; his brother, Colonel Chaplin, winning the contest for the chief town of the country. Sir Frederick Johnstone secured Weymouth, and Major Stapylton only lost Thirsk after a severe set to by a short head—one vote. It is cheering to think that the nation has not deteriorated and that the noble savage, the British rough, at election time is as great a ruffian as ever. The generous brutality of the British mob has not degenerated, and it is capable of as much barbarism now as it was in the days of Lord Melbourne. In Ireland there have been some pretty fights among the "bhoys," and at Mayo, *mirabile dictu*, cheers were given for Shawn-a-Soggarth. I have not had the honour of being introduced to this gentleman, Emperor William, Judge Keogh, and Bismarck. At Belfast the police cavalry had to charge the mob. An Irish mob at Dudley, full of self-government notions, harried the public houses and provision shops; the Riot Act was read and troops summoned from Birmingham. The Liberals at Tunstall, finding the day going against them, stoned the Mayor, the worthy rector, the stipendiary magistrate, threatened two of the magistrates with instant death if they dared to read the Riot Act, and wound up by attempting to storm the Town Hall where the ballot boxes had been placed. The arrival of troops from Manchester restored order. Of course Nottingham produced a large crop of rioters, and the potteries and Staffordshire could not be expected to be behind-hand with a strong force of *peace breakers*. At Hamley the potters fought furiously and indiscriminately, the whole place being the scene of a long and severe "free fight." The Town Hall and the Assembly Rooms were besieged as was the Post Office. Carriages containing electioneering agents for either party were overturned, smashed, and burnt, a reign of terror was established, so that voters dared not go to the poll, blood flowed freely, and it required the services of the police armed with rifles and fixed swords and the aid of a strong body of special constables to quell the tumult. At Willenhall the colliers and lockmakers fought all day, but the Liberals won, and overpowering their foes by numbers mauled and mangled them severely. Even the Royal Borough of Windsor misbehaved itself and stoned the Radical candidate. Limerick kept up the credit of "Ould Oirland," for there a priest objected to go down and called the leader of the Nationalists "no gentleman and no man" to which the Home Ruler retorted "you're a liar," and forthwith the shillaly came into play. I felt myself much inclined at one moment to go home on the ruby proboscis of a "needy knife-grinder" who called me a something Conservative and wheeled the "vote for Odger, the working man's candidate" placarded barrow of his calling deliberately over my pet corn.

The following startling advertisement appears in *The Standard*:—

"MURDER!—Whereas, in consequence of evidence in my possession concerning divers murders or suspected murders, committed in times past—evidence prepared by request at intervals between September 12, 1872, and the present time—I am under the painful apprehension that the strongest possible motives exist in certain quarters for desiring my life; and whereas, I have good reason to suspect that drugs have been given to me at different times since July last, and in previous years, and that I am now in danger

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of being stricken down by poison, violence or disease artificially created; and whereas, I have recently suffered from sleeplessness, and nervous irritability, with muscular twitchings, ripplings of the blood stiffening of the fingers, &c., and am now suffering from incipient weakness of the chest;—I hereby offer an annuity of £50 during my life (with full pardon, so far as I may be able to secure it) to any person who, recognising me from having been concerned in administering to me any noxious drug or poison, shall furnish such evidence as will prove a murderous intention in the instigators of this crime. This is a matter which imperatively demands the earnest attention of every true-hearted Englishman. I particularly desire that this advertisement, which is published *ex-majori cautela*, may not (in the absence of positive proof) be considered as throwing an imputation upon any individual.—Signed, as heretofore, P. P.—F.W."

This is as bad a case as that of Maria Jolly who suffered fifty years of indescribable agony from a multiplicity of diseases and found relief at last from Holloway's or Morison's pills. Surely the afflicted P. P.—F. W. could spend his £50 a year profitably at Hanwell, for there must be as much difference between him and a lunatic as exists between a solicitor and an attorney or between an alligator and a crocodile.

The Sporting Times is to my mind a scurrilous journal, and very dear at 2d., the price charged for it. What will your readers think of this statement which I have extracted from its last issue? The Editor, Falcon Court, Fleet Street, E. C., should be horsewhipped for uttering such a barefaced slander of the dead. None who had the privilege of knowing the late Viceroy of India would for an instant believe him capable of manufacturing spurious pedigrees which would have disqualified all the Palmerstown bred horses from running:—

B.A.—Kitty's name is not to be found in the "Stud Book," but it does not therefore follow that she was not thorough-bred. Before the days of the penny post many horses were bred in Ireland, and in the remote parts of England, whose names were never sent up to London to be recorded in the "Stud Book," and even of late years many of the Irish pedigrees have been spurious or incorrect. The Palmerstown Stud Company, when under the control of Lord Naas (afterwards Earl of Mayo), used annually to advertise yearlings as brother and sister, or half-brother or half sister, to some reigning celebrity, such as Blair Athol, Ely, or Scottish Chief, when, in point of fact, the relationship to those horses was of the slightest and most remote character, not nearer than twentieth cousin, and in some cases there was no relationship at all, and the scheme was exposed year after year in these columns, and Lord Naas wrote and complained that we interfered with the sale of the yearlings, and curtly told us to mind our own business, that he should describe his yearlings in any way he thought proper. And yet this is the man about whom so much fuss has been made for his singlemindedness, high honour, and veracity! You can test our statement if you will refer to the advertisements of the yearlings which appeared annually in *Bell's Life* and other papers.

THE SHAIK ABDOOL REHMON STREET RIOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—How Mr. Souter has succeeded in imbuing, in his subordinates, the spirit of insolence and scorn towards those, or at least a portion of those, whom he and they are paid to serve, is well testified by the letter of Mr. Edginton in your this day's issue.

The blunder in reckoning of an hour, into which this gentleman has doubtless unwittingly fallen, has caused him, for once, to forget his usual urbanity, and call those, who have the misfortune to witness against him, cowardly and contemptible people; not in so many words, but in effect, while the reference to the concealment of these poor people is intended to annihilate their testimony by a stroke of the pen. As it were, there is no less skill shown in putting prominently before the public, in brilliant contrast, the horsemanship of his chief, the clatter of whose horse's hoofs is said to have had the magic effect of expelling terror from the timid and the helpless objects of Mr. Edginton's pity. Well may the chief and his deputy be proud of their respective horsemanship and penmanship!

Permit me, however, to ask Mr. Edginton to answer the following questions if he can:—

When did the riot commence? He has said at one o'clock. This is admitted.

How long would a common hack buggy take in going from Shaik Abdool Rehmon Street to the Mazagon Police Office, even supposing that a sepoy had preserved his presence of mind and started off at once?

How long would it take to get together the inspectors, constables, detectives, and the "brake?"

Did his chief not take any time in getting himself and his horse ready?

What about the sowars?

Were all these men waiting in readiness to hear the news of the anticipated riot?

Poor fellows! What a world of good they might have done had they stood a little nearer than two miles from the scene of action! But then who could have heard the clatter of the horses' hoofs?

Were not the rioters dispersed immediately the police were on the spot?

Or if it took half an hour to suppress the disturbance, would it take 40 minutes to "release" poor Jeejeebhoy?

9th March, NO ENEMY.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—There will be several pages space for advertisements in the pamphlet about the Riots which will shortly be issued from the *Bombay Gazette* office. Applications from intending Advertisers to be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines......Rs. 1
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT PLEADER.—Twenty-eight candidates have successfully passed the examination for the office of district pleader.

ORGAN CONCERT.—We learn that the next Organ (Popular) Concert will be given on Wednesday, the 18th last, commencing at half-past 5 o'clock.

THE REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.—The East India Association has forwarded a petition to the Government of India against the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill.

RAILWAYS IN KATTYWAR.—A mofussil paper states that the Political Agent of Kattywar is giving his attention to the scheme of constructing railways in that province.

THE POLICE MAGISTRACY.—From Monday next Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee will assume charge of his office as Acting Senior Magistrate, Mr. Nana Morojee as Acting Second Magistrate, and Mr. Patrick Ryan as Acting Third Magistrate.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Monday, a Hindoo girl, aged about nine years, was accidentally knocked down by a brougham at Bhundarwarra. She was much hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The driver of the carriage is in custody.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Matthew Fagan, a European, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate, with being drunk and disorderly in a public place. He admitted the offence and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—A Brahmin named Vishnoo Ramchunder Gokelay, was charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with injuring certain property, belonging to the Thakordwar Temple, situated on the Breach Candy Road. He pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 25, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.—Mr. Dunnolly, residing in Church Lane, reported to the police the loss of a gold open-faced watch, with snake pattern gold chain, four currency notes for Rs. 100 each, and Rs. 60 in small notes, supposed to have been stolen by a man named West, who was an attendant on Mr. Dunnolly, and who has since absconded. A search is being made for the accused.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, concerning the death of one Luxmon Bhowanee, a labourer in the employ of a man named Heerjee Mooljee, a druggist. The jury upon the evidence returned the following verdict:—"That death was caused by asphyxia from inhalation of the nitrous acid vapour, following the accidental breakage of a bottle containing nitric acid."

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Esplanade Band-stand this (Wednesday) evening by the band of H. M.'s 8th N. I.:—

March.........The Prince of Teck's............Wurtemburg.
Selection....La Forza del Destino ....Verdi.
Valse ....Me'nschoustir Tagin Berlin.Gung'l.
Selection ....Marino Faliero ....Donizetti.
Quadrille ...Freikugeln..............................Voss.
Galop .... Auf and Davon.......................Faust.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon, a Hindoo woman named Doorga, whilst engaged in washing her clothes at a well in Moogbhat, a cocoanut tree fell upon her. She was much injured and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she died shortly after admission. An inquest was held on the body yesterday morning, when the following verdict was returned:—"That death was caused by fracture of the bones of the skull and face, caused by a cocoanut tree accidentally falling upon her."

THE "INHUMANITY" OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.—The late riots at Bombay show the feebleness of the Bombay authorities in a melancholy manner. Even the Governor did not know what to do. We are reminded of the Lord Mayor of London in the Gordon riots who, being summoned before the Privy Council to answer for his remissness and timidity, defended himself by saying "that such was his temerity, he thought death would have been his potion." Those who know the fanatical nature of the Mahomedan people, will understand that the mere publication of so harmless a book as Washington Irving's "Life of Mahomet," would not have stirred up such a riot. It was just a valve through which to let off the Moslem hatred of fair play to infidels. Far kinder would it have been if, instead of suppressing the book, the Mahomedans had been informed that the Parsees would be protected at all hazards, and that any attack on them would be made at the peril of their lives. A single volley on the first day of troublein Bombay would have restored order, maintained the credit of the Bombay authorities, and illustrated Lord Mansfield's remark on the Gordon riots mentioned above, "that it is the highest humanity to check the infancy of tumults."—*Indian Church Gazette.*

THE SUIT AGAINST THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

AT the High Court yesterday, the case of Gosai Heeragur Tillokgur against Mathias Mull, Colonel William Nassau Lees, and William Martin Wood, proprietors of the *Times of India* newspaper, was called on before Mr. Justice Marriott. The action was brought to recover Rs. 50,000 due to plaintiff on a promissory note.

Mr. Pigott (instructed by Mr. M. B. Barbhoy) appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Latham (instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for Mr. Mull, and Messrs. Ferguson and Webb (instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, and Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) appeared for the second and third defendants, Colonel Nassau Lees and Mr. Martin Wood.

The plaint states:—

The defendant Mathias Mull, at Bombay, on the 12th October 1868, by his promissory note promised to pay the plaintiff Rs. 50,000 on demand, and on the 19th day of June 1873, the plaintiff, by his solicitor's letter of that date, demanded payment from the defendant Mathias Mull of the said sum of Rs. 50,000, but he has not paid the same.

2. The defendant Mathias Mull at Bombay. by an agreement in writing in the English language, of even date with the said promissory note, promised the plaintiff to pay interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum on the said sum of Rs. 50,000 so long as the same should remain unpaid, and he also undertook, by the said agreement, in the third clause thereof, not to mortgage, sell, or otherwise alienate, totally or partially, his interest in the *Times of India* newspaper so long as the said promissory note should remain unpaid.

3. The defendant Mathias Mull, in pursuance of the said agreement, paid interest on the said sum of Rs. 50,000 at the said rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the said 12th day of October 1868 down to the 11th October 1871. Interest as aforesaid from the last mentioned date remains due and unpaid.

4. The plaintiff will, if necessary, contend that the said sum of Rs.50,000 and interest as aforesaid are due by the defendant Mathias Mull to the plaintiff for money lent by the plaintiff to the defendant, and for interest on money due from him to the plaintiff, and forborne at interest by the plaintiff at his request.

5. The plaintiff submits that, under and by virtue of the third clause of the said agreement, he is entitled to a first charge or lien on the interest of the defendant in the *Times of India* newspaper, of which, with all the plant and stock thereof, he is (or at the date of the said promissory note and agreement was) sole proprietor.

6. The defendants Colonel William Nassau Lees and William Martin Wood are made defendants to this suit in pursuance of an order of this Court made in this suit on the 18th November 1873.

7. The plaintiff prays that the defendant Mathias Mull may be decreed to pay him Rs. 50,000 with interest thereon from the 12th October 1871 to judgment at the rate 9 per cent. per annum, and that it may be declared that the plaintiff has a first charge or lien on the *Times of India* newspaper, and the stock and plant and good-will of the same for and in respect of the said sum and interest, and that, if necessary. the said stock, plant, and good-will may be sold and the nett proceeds thereof, or a competent part thereof, applied in or towards satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim.

8. Copies of the said promissory note, letter of demand, and agreement are hereunto annexed.

No written statement was filed by the first defendant, Mr. Mull, and Mr. Latham said he was instructed to admit the promissory note and agreement. It was incorrectly stated in the plaint that at the time those documents were signed Mr. Mull was the sole proprietor of the paper. It was to complete the purchase, partially effected by the Rs. 50,000, and also with a view to pay back that sum, that Mr. Mull parted with a portion of his interest to the 1st and 2nd defendants.

The written statement of the second and third defendants is as follows:—

The written statement of the defendants Colonel William Nassau Lees and William Martin Wood.

The defendants say that they respectively became proprietors of the *Times of India* newspaper as and from 1st January 1870.

2. That they had no notice of the writing, dated 12th October 1868, styled in the plaint a promissory note, or of the alleged agreement of the same date, and that they only became aware of the existence of the same on the commencement of the proceedings in this suit.

3. They submit that the said writing is not a promissory note, inasmuch as it is uncertain to whom payment of the sum of Rs. 50,000 is to be made.

4 They further submit that the said writing is invalid as a promissory note.

5. They deny that, under the alleged agreement, the plaintiff is entitled to a first charge or lien on the *Times of India* newspaper, together with the plant, stock, and good-will thereof.

6. They submit that the alleged agreement does not operate to create a charge in favour of the plaintiff.

7. They deny the right of the plaintiff as against them to recover the amount claimed in the plaint, or to obtain the relief prayed therein, or any part thereof.

8. These defendants will rely on the following documents:—1. Agreement dated 23rd April 1870 between Mathias Mull, William Martin Wood, and Alexander Fowler Shepherd. 2. Agreement dated 17th May 1870 between Mathias Mull and Colonel William Nassau Lees. 3. Deed of partnership dated 1st April 1872 between Colonel William Nassau Lees, Mathias Mull, William Martin Wood, and Alexander Fowler Shepherd as proprietors of the *Times of India.*

The hearing of the case occupied the greater portion of yesterday, and when the Court rose the cross-examination of Mr. Mull was unfinished.

A report of the remainder of the day's proceedings will appear in an early issue.

SPORTS AND GAMES FOR SOLDIERS, EUROPEAN AND NATIVE, BLUE JACKETS AND MERCHANT SEAMEN, TO TAKE PLACE ON THE ESPLANADE, NEAR THE BAND STAND, ON SATURDAY, 14TH MARCH, COMMENCING AT 3-30 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

PATRON.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP EDMOND WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.

COMMITTEE.

Hon L H Bayley	W G Pedder, Esq., C S
Col Scott, H M 20th N I	F Souter, Esq., C S I
Col Bond, R Arty	H P Le Mesurier, Esq
Col Thacker, H M 21st N I	C Currey, Esq
Major Gibbs, H M 2nd Queen's	J M Maclean, Esq
Capt Gordon, R N, H M Troop-ship Jumna	T E Taylor, Esq

C. A. W. CAMERON, *Honorary Secretary.*

I.—POLE JUMPING OVER HORIZONTAL BAR—1st Prize Rs. 15; 2nd Prize Rs. 5.

II.—RUNNING HIGH JUMP—1st Prize Rs. 15; 2nd Prize Rs. 5.

III.—FLAT RACE—100 yards, *for natives only.* 1st Prize Rs. 20; 2nd Prize Rs. 10; 3rd Prize 5.

IV.—FLAT RACE—100 yards, *for Europeans only.* 1st Prize Rs. 30; 2nd Prize Rs. 15; 3rd Prize Rs. 10.

V.—A HURDLE RACE—200 yards, 6 Hurdles, 3 feet in height. 1st Prize Rs. 30; 2nd Prize Rs. 20; 3rd Prize Rs. 10; 4th Prize Rs. 5: 5th Prize Rs. 5.

VI.—A SACK RACE—75 yards, *for Europeans only.* 1st Prize Rs. 30; 2nd Prize Rs. 15; 3rd Prize Rs. 10; 4th Prize Rs. 5.

VII.—A WHEELBARROW RACE—50 yards, blindfolded, 1st Prize Rs. 25; 2nd Rs. 10.

VIII.—A FLAT RACE—300 yards. 1st Prize Rs. 30; 2nd Prize Rs. 20; 3rd Prize Rs. 10; 4th Prize Rs. 5.

IX.—A THREE-LEGGED RACE—50 yards, *Europeans only.* 1st Prize Rs. 30; 2nd Prize Rs. 15; 3rd Prize Rs. 5.

X.—A FLAT RACE—300 yards, for Non-Commissioned European Officers of the Bombay Garrison, including Lance Corporals. Length of service handicap. 1st Prize, a silver cup, presented by the Hon. L. H. Bayley, together with Rs. 30; 2nd Prize Rs. 15; 3rd Prize Rs. 10.

XI.—A FLAT RACE—300 yards, open to all European Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers, comprising the recent reinforcements from Poona, and sailors of men-of-war of any nation and troopships in harbour. 1st Prize, a Silver Cup and Rs. 30, presented by Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Esq.; 2nd Prize Rs. 15; 3rd Prize Rs. 10.

XII.—BULLOCK RACE—150 yards, *Europeans only*, mounted on dhobies' or bheesties' bullocks. 1st Prize Rs 30; 2nd Prize Rs. 15; 3rd Prize Rs. 5.

XIII.—A CHATTIE RACE—75 yards, *natives only.* 1st Prize Rs. 20; 2nd Prize Rs. 10; 3rd Prize Rs. 5.

XIV.—A FLAT RACE—100 yards, *Europeans only*, one man carrying another, not under 10 stone, on his back, 1st Prize Rs. 30; 2nd Prize Rs 15; 3rd Prize Rs. 5.

All the above events to be open to Europeans and natives alike, except when specially mentioned to the contrary. Entries to be made to the Honorary Secretary by Thursday morning, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock, when the lists for the different events will be closed, any two of the Committee to be judges, by whom all disputes will be settled. *All competitors must be respectably dressed.*

BOMBAY RACES, 1874.

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 10TH.

Stewards.—Colonel James, C.B.; F. H. Souter, Esq., C.S.I.; Major M. W. Willoughby; Major J. A. Gayer; Major O. Probyn; E. L. Elliott, Esq.
T. M. Filgate, Esq., Hon. Secretary.
Major M. W. Willoughby, Judge.
Major J. A. Gayer, Starter.
Major C. M. Ducat, Clerk of the Scales.

The card indicated a good day's sport, and the result justified the anticipation. The race between Baronet and Ranger was exciting and was cleverly won by the former. These two competed at even weights (with 11 stone up) on Thursday last, Ranger being the victor, but on this occasion, at the lower weight, the 5 lbs. extra which he had to carry told; though the finish was very close and the time for the course was very good. The "Makeshift Handicap" and the "Arab Handicap" were both capital races, and the result shows that the Stewards were not far out in their reckoning. For "His Highness Ali Shah's Cup" Delawar had it all his own way, winning hard held. The "Auction Stakes," as a commercial transaction, must have been a sell for the owner, as, owing to the conditions imposed, the winner had to be sold by auction, and brought the respectable price of Rs. 2,050. This gives Rs. 850 to the fund, as he had been priced to sell at Rs. 1,200. He was bought in by his owner, who was, in consequence, Rs. 310 out of pocket by the transaction. It is possible that he may have covered this by side bets, but in any case the price realised no doubt was beyond his calculation. The attendance on the course was poor notwithstanding the attractive card. The Band of the 8th N. I. was in attendance, for which the thanks of the public are due to the officers of that regiment.

FIRST RACE.—"The Mansfield Stakes"—Rs. 400 from the fund. For all horses *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of officers in the Army or Navy, members of the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Services, or of the following Clubs:—The Byculla Club, the Bombay Club, the Bengal Club, and the Madras Club. Weight for age and class raised 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.: maidens that have never won, 10 lbs. G.R. Professionals allowed to ride, carrying 5 lbs. extra. Entrances—1st June 1873, 3 G.M.; 1st October 1873, 5 G.M.; 1st February 1874, 10 G.M.,—when the race will close. A sweepstakes of 2 G.M. for each horse declared at start. 2 miles.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Jones'	g aus h Baronet	9	4	Mr. Elliot	1
The Confederates'	b aus g Ranger	9	9	J. Brewtey	2

Ranger got way with the lead but was soon collared by Baronet, and they passed the Stand, runningwell together, in 1 minute 55 seconds. At the mile Ranger forged ahead; on nearing Pallonjee's, Baronet again came up, and a splendid and exciting race home ensued, Baronet landing a winner by a length. Time—3 minutes 55 seconds.

SECOND RACE.—"The Makeshift Handicap."—Rs. 300 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. 1 G. M. for not standing the handicap. 1¼ mile.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Elliot's	b a h The Stoic	7	8	Oomar	1
Captain Dent's	bk a g Saladin	8	12	Hackney	2
Major G.'s	b a g The Cherub	7	7	Syed	3
Mr. B.'s	c a p Gend'arme	8	4	Mr. R.	0
Moonshee Mahomed Beg's	g a h New Minster	8	6	Blackburn.	0
Mr. Jones's	b a h Moosa	8	5	W. Brewtey	0

A splendid start was effected, Gend'arme slightly in advance. They kept well together throughout, the three-quarter mile out being covered in 1 min. 24 seconds. The game little Stoic, creeping up, took the lead at the straight and finished in splendid style, winning by two lengths, Saladin second, and The Cherub a good third.

THIRD RACE.—"His Highness Ali Shah's Cup."—For all maiden Arabs. Weight—3 years 7 st. 4 lbs., 4 years 7 st. 12 lbs., 5 years 8 st. 5 lbs., 6 years 8 st. 12 lbs., 7 years 9st. Winner of the 'Dealers' Plate," "Derby," or "H. H. Aga Khan's Purse," 5 lbs. extra; winner of two, 8 lb., winner of all the three, 10 lbs. Entrance 30 G. M. H. F. To close and name on the 1st June 1873. Three horses from different stables to start, or the Cup will be withheld. 1½ mile.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Shaik Abdoola Salim's	g a h Delawar	9	3	Mr. R.	1
Major Lindsay's	b a h Arab Child	8	10	Oomar	2
Major Lindsay's	c a h Desert Born	8	12	Hackney	3

They got away at evens after one or two false attempts, but at the quarter mile Delawar shot ahead and rapidly increased his distance. On nearing Pallonjee's Major Lindsay's horses came up again, both racing together. Delawar however soon shook them off, winning as he pleased, the others saving their distance.

FOURTH RACE —"The Auction Stakes."—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all horses. Entrance 5 G. M. To close and name the day before the race. If to be sold for Rs. 600 to carry 8 st.; Rs. 800 to carry 8 st. 7 lbs.; Rs 1,000 to carry 9 st.; Rs. 1,200 to carry 9 st. 7 lbs.; Rs. 1,400 to carry 10 st., and so on,—no penalties allowances—the winner to be sold by auction after the race. Any surplus above the selling price to go to the fund. R.C. and a distance.

		st.	lbs.		
Nawab Alum Ali Khan's (Rs. 1,200)	b aus h Putney	9	7	Cassum	1
Mr. Elliot's (Rs. 600)	b aus m Satanella	8	0	Oomar	2
Mr. Elliot's (Rs. 1,400)	b w g Vampire	10	0	Owner	0

Satanella led off, closely followed by Putney, Vampire on his quarter. At the quarter mile the two leading horses drew ahead gradually increasing their distance until it could easily be seen that Vampire was out of the race. On passing Pallonjee's Putney took the lead and carried it to the post, winning by a length and a half. Time—last mile and a half 2 minutes 57 seconds, Vampire nowhere The winner, in terms of the race, was put up to auction and was knocked down to his owner at Rs. 2,050, thus adding Rs. 850 to the race fund, he being weighted to sell at Rs. 1,200.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Arab Handicap."—Rs 400 from the fund. For all Arabs that have started during the Meeting. Entrance 5 G.M., 2 G.M. for not standing the handicap. Entrances to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the race, weights to be announced before noon, and acceptances to be sent in with the other nominations of the day 1½ mile.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's	b a g Amnesty	9	0	Mr. R	1
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	b a h Tokay	9	4	Hackney	2
Nawab Alum Ali Khan's	g a h Eldrum	8	10	Cassum	3
Mr. Elliot's	b a h The Stoic	7	7	Oomar	0
Mr. B.'s	c a p Gend'arme	8	0	J. Brewtey	0

This was another excellent race and was the fastest of the meeting. The lot were a little capricious at starting, but after a feint or two got away in good order, Gend'arme leading. It had by this time got somewhat dark, and it was difficult to observe the running. Gend'arme kept in front until nearing Pallonjee's, all racing well together. On coming up the straight Amnesty and Tokay were neck and neck, closely attended by Eldrum, all racing splendidly, Amnesty winning by a neck, Tokay second, Eldrum third, the others well up.

This closed an excellent day's sport, and it is much to be regretted that there were not more people to witness it. The meeting will finish to-morrow, when most of the horses which have run or the preceding days will be handicapped by the Stewards, who should now have a very fair knowledge of their capabilities.

THE MAHOMEDAN RIOT.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Abdoola Meeya, Ismael Hassan, Raymon Sulliman, and Abdoola Hoossein, were charged with stealing on the 13th February, during the time of the riot, a clock from the liquor shop of one Cowasjee Sorabjee, situated on the Khurruck road. Mr. Atmaram Juggonath, pleader, defended the second prisoner, the rest were undefended. The Magistrate on the evidence acquitted the second, third, and fourth prisoners, and convicted the first, who was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SONAPORE RIOTERS.

THIS case was resumed yesterday at H. M.'s County Jail before Mr. Nana Morojee, the Third Magistrate of Police, in which thirty-six Mahomedans and eight Parsees were charged with committing riot and mischief, being members of an unlawful assembly, and rioting armed with deadly weapons on the 15th February last.

Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, appeared on behalf of all the Mahomedan prisoners.

The other counsel for the prosecution and defence were not required to attend.

Badur Alli Rujub Alli, P. C. No. 395 A, who was recalled, said—The Seedee that I arrested was where the fighting was going on: he was at that time trying to effect his escape.

The Magistrate said he had carefully read over the whole of the evidence that was taken for the prosecution, and had also taken into consideration the remarks offered by Mr. Branson on behalf of his clients, and he had come to a decision in respect to prisoners Nos. 4, 24, 31, 32 33, and 36.

His Worship said he had determined to discharge these six prisoners, and commit the remainder for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Prisoners Nos. 4, 24, 31, 32, 33, and 36 were immediately discharged, and the remainder, on being challenged if they had anything to say in defence, said they reserved their defence. They were then formally committed to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Mr. Branson then said he was instructed to apply to his Worship to admit the Mahomedan prisoners to bail.

His Worship complied with the request, stating that it was necessary Rs. 1,000 in cash should be deposited for each prisoner, besides other security.

Mr. Branson applied to his Worship to accept bail on the same conditions as the bail furnished by the Parsee prisoners, provided a substantial security was given for each prisoner's appearance for trial at the Sessions.

The Magistrate consented to this application, and the case then closed.

THE DISTURBANCE AT BHENDY BAZAAR.

AT the close of the case of the Sonapore rioters, a batch of four Mahomedans were brought up from remand and placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, charged with disorderly behaviour in a public thoroughfare on Friday, the 13th February last.

Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan appeared for the defence.

William Boorer said—I am a constable of police, and do duty in the E Division. On Friday, the 13th February last, at 1-20 p.m., I went on the Bhendy Bazaar Road. I saw a number of Mussulmans and Arabs shouting out *deen, deen.* I saw prisoner No. 2 throwing stones there. I arrested him and gave him in custody of the police. The other prisoners, Nos. 1, 3, and 4, were also throwing stones and shouting. I also arrested them. In the meanwhile the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner arrived at the scene and dispersed the mob. I also saw the rest of the prisoners in the mob.

At the close of the evidence, Mr. Mirza refrained from saying anything on behalf of the defence, but asked the Magistrate to deal with the case leniently. He said that this was a case similar to the one disposed of by the Senior Magistrate on Friday last.

The Magistrate said upon the evidence adduced he would convict the prisoners, and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each, and to be bound over in their own recognizances in Rs. 100 each.

THE SHAIK ABDOOL RAYMON STREET DISTURBANCE.

IMMEDIATELY after the disposal of the Bhendy Bazaar riot case, another batch of seventeen Mahomedans were brought up from remand and charged with disorderly behaviour in a place of public resort, on the 13th February last at Shaik Abdool Raymon Street.

Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan appeared for the defence.

Krishna Sambajee, P. No. 1154 B., said—On Friday, the 13th February, about 2 p.m., I was at Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street, where a number of Mahomedans were shouting out *deen, deen*, and throwing stones at Parsee houses. I identify prisoners Nos. 3, 5, and 6 as having been in the crowd.

Cross-examined by Mirza Hoosein Khan—I was in the crowd. I was directed to go there by my superior officer. I could identify them as seeing them in the crowd, and arrested by other policemen.

Mahadoo Datoojee, P.C. No. 304 B, said—On Friday the 13th February, at about 2 p.m., a number of Mahomedans were opposite a Parsee fire-temple and shouting out *deen, deen*, and throwing stones. Amongst them I arrested prisoner No. 2.

Mohideen Shaik Ally, P. C. No. 480 B, said—I was at Shaik Abdool Raymon Street on the 13th February. At 2 p.m. a number of Mahomedans, Arabs, and Seedees were shouting out *deen, deen*, and throwing stones. I arrested prisoners Nos. 5 and 6.

Several other policemen identified the prisoners whom they had respectively arrested. At the close of the evidence, the Magistrate adjudged the whole of the prisoners guilty, and fined each of them Rs. 20 and ordered them to be bound over in their own recognizances in Rs. 100 each.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Marriott:—

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. GUNGARAM DOOLUBRAM.

Mr. Lynch, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiffs; there was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover money due by defendant in respect of calls on shares of which he was a registered holder. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 7,000, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the 24th October 1870 up to date, costs, and further interest at 5 per cent. on the judgment until payment.

VUNDRAVUNDAS PURSHOTUMDAS V. HORMUSJEE BAPOOJEE VICAJEE.

Mr. Deshmookh, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for a postponement on the ground that negotiations for a settlement were going on between the parties. His Lordship granted the application, plaintiff to serve notice of the adjournment on the defendant.

BYRAMJEE COWASJEE KHARAS V. EDULJEE KHODABUX MODY.

The parties appeared in person, and the defendant admitted the plaintiff's claim. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 3,390, with interest at 9 per cent. on Rs. 1,984, from 3rd February last up to date, costs, and interest at 6 per cent. on the judgment.

J. D. C. EWING V. W. NOONAN AND MICHAEL ROONAN.

The Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Ferguson applied for a postponement on the ground that there was a long account to be taken.

The Advocate General said there could be no doubt as to the correctness of the account. The defendants had filed a very vexatious written statement, and the case would probably take a little time, but his Lordship would be able to dispose of it in two or three hours.

The Court adjourned the hearing of the case until after certain part heard cases.

PARTHEEGURJEE RASALGURJEE V. KESSOWJEE TOOLSEYDAS.

Mr. Budroodin instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang for the defendant.

Mr. Budroodin said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,888 in respect of certain hoondies collected by defendant on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Lang said there was no person in Bombay of the plaintiff's name, and that the persons of that name, who was in Kutch, had no constituted attorney here. A written statement had been filed, and defendant wanted the books of the plaintiff, with whom he had two accounts. This was not a short case. The learned counsel also applied for a commission for the examination of Partheegurjee Maharajgurjee and such other witnesses as could be brought before the Commissioners.

His Lordship, after some discussion, adjourned the case until the first short cause day after the vacation; plaintiff to give defendant an inspection of the required account books. A commission was ordered to issue. Costs to be costs in the cause.

HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE V. ANTAREE SYED HOOSEIN.

The Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 13,465 on an adjusted account. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs 13,465 with interest at 9 per cent from the 23rd October 1873, costs, and interest at 6 per cent. on the judgment.

NOORMAHOMED KUTCHEA V. DOOLUB PETAMBER AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Cawasjee, appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,413 on an adjusted account. On the evidence, his Lordship was of opinion that service of the summons on the first defendant personally was not clearly proved, and the case against him was postponed for a fortnight and an order was issued for substituted service. The plaintiff, meanwhile, proceeded against the second defendant, against whom the Court gave a decree for Rs. 2,413, with interest and costs.

DADABHOY NUSSERWANJEE V. MAHOMED GOOLAB AND ANOTHER.

Mr. C. Manockjee, instructed by Mr. Ardasir Framjee, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants appeared in person and admitted the claim, the first defendant at the same time producing an extract from his schedule. The action was brought to recover Rs. 1,960 on two promissory notes jointly signed by the defendants. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,960, with interest and costs. Execution against the first defendant was stayed.

HIGH COURT.

THE following judgment was delivered on Thursday the 19th February, by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.

The Cutch Financial Association, Limited...Plaintiff.
Khatao Ludha..............................Defendant.
Nanjee Morarjee ....Applicant.

This was a summons granted on the 9th December last on the application of Nanjee Morarjee, calling upon the defendant, Khatao Ludha, to show cause if any he had why he should not forthwith pay to Nanjee or his attorneys, Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, the sum of Rs. 13,791-10, being the balance of the amount mentioned in the decree passed in this suit, together with all interest which had accrued due on the said decree and why, in default, execution of the said decree should not issue against him, and why he should not pay the costs of, and incidental to, the application. The summons was adjourned into Court, and was argued before me on the 7th instant. The suit was filed on the 14th of July 1866, and was brought by the Cutch Financial Association, Limited, against Khatao Ludha to recover money due on a promissory note given by him on the 21st July 1865 payable on demand for Rs. 23,950, interest being claimed at 9 per cent. On the 13th of June 1867 a decree was passed, the defendant not appearing, for Rs. 25,769-5-8 with interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. The Court is now asked to enforce the decree on the assumption that the sum mentioned in the summons, namely Rs. 13,791-10, was due at the time of the purchase of the decree in 1870. That sum appears to have been taken for granted as the amount then due. On looking, however, through the proceedings in the suit, I entertain grave doubt whether anything like that sum was due. I find that in January 1868, on the 14th of that month, Sir Charles Sargent, the sitting Judge in Chambers, made an order attaching in the hands of the Collector, the sum of Rs. 13,109-4. That was made upon the affidavit of Mr. Peile, (of the firm of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile,) who were the attorneys for the Cutch Financial Association, and the affidavit refers to an exhibit which was a copy of a letter from the Acting Collector of Bombay, dated the 14th of January 1868, to the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, in which it was stated that as regards Khatao Ludha's estate there was a sum of Rs. 13,109-4 deposited in the Bank of Bombay which could at once be given up. Upon that letter a Government Resolution was passed, No. 78 of 1868, dated the 10th January 1868, copy of which is annexed to Mr. Peile's affidavit, giving up the money to the creditors, and on seeing this Sir Charles Sargent made the order of the 14th January 1868, attaching the sum of Rs. 13,109-4, standing to the credit of the Collector in the Bank of Bombay. In addition, however, to that sum, it appears that Khatao Ludha, the defendant, had one share in the Colaba Press Company, and several others in the Burmah Trading Company, and those shares were attached at the instance of the Cutch Financial, and from the Sheriff's return on back of the attachment, I find he had caused to be levied the within mentioned shares for the sum of Rs. 6,430. So far back, therefore, as 1868, the plaintiffs appear to have received in part payment of their claim a sum which, less Sheriff's fees and poundage, amounted to not less than Rs. 19,508-4. In the following year, I find from these proceedings, that on the 10th December 1869, Sir Charles Sargent, as sitting Judge in Chambers, made an order that the liquidators of the Commercial Stock Exchange Corporations, in which company the defendant, Khatao Ludha, held several shares should pay to the plaintiff's attorneys the dividends payable on 370 shares of that Corporation standing in the name of Khatao Ludha, but the proceedings do not, however, enable me to form any opinion as to what sum was actually realised. Of course, before I can execute this decree to the extent asked, *viz*, Rs. 13,791-10 and interest, I must be satisfied that the money is due, and I have stated sufficient to show that the Court will pause before it executed a decree, when on looking through the proceedings I find every reason to believe that no less a sum than Rs. 19,000 odd has been paid in satisfaction of it in 1868. Now, on the 12th October 1870, this decree was sold to Pestonjee Muncherjee, who was a doctor said to be in attendance on Lukhmidass Khimjee for Rs 6,500, and I notice that in the instrument which is annexed to this application is a recital that the original plaintiffs had assigned the above balance of Rs. 11,977-11-8, leaving a balance then due of Rs. 13,791 10, the sum mentioned in the present summons. Now that assignment does not appear to have been prepared by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, the solicitors for the plaintiffs in this suit, and who are, I presume, the solicitors for the original plaintiffs, the Cutch Financial Association. Whether that sum really then was due is, as I have already stated, in my mind extremely problematical, and my doubt on that subject is increased by the facts, first, that Cursondass Nensey, who was one of the liquidators of this Cutch Financial Association, in his examination and re-examination before Mr. Justice Green last year in suit No. 745 of 1870, used these words "we sold the claim and lost little,"—an expression coming from one who had peculiarly good means of information—an expression which, I think, would not have been used if Rs. 6,500 had been paid instead of the then existing claim of Rs. 13,791-10. The second reason which confirms me in my doubt is that another witness who was called for the plaintiff in the suit, which I have just referred to, Anundrao Venayek, who was a managing clerk of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile at the time when the Cutch Financial suit was pending, stated in his evidence that "the Association had got about Rs. 10,000 on account of this claim from the Collector's Office." I have stated that the exact amount ordered to be attached by Sir Charles Sargent was Rs. 13,109 4, and here is this admission, at least to the extent of Rs. 10,000, that the Association had received that money from the Collector's Office, and there does not appear to have been any demand on the part of any other creditor, and having got Sir Charles Sargent to attach it, I think it is extremely probable that the whole of this sum of Rs. 13,109 4 in the Collector's hand was attached and not merely Rs. 10,000 which speking in a rough way, the solicitor's clerk stated, admitted that their clients had received. Looking at these facts I cannot but express my very grave doubts as to whether anything like Rs. 13,791-10 was due when the assignment, when the decree was sold to Pestonjee Muncherjee on the 12th October 1870 for Rs. 6,500. Of course, the sale to Pestonjee Muncherjee would only carry with it the same right that the vendors had, and if the vendors had received as I have every reason to believe they did, the moneys refered to, he would not on assignment take any more than was then due under the decree, he would take subject to the equities affecting it whatever they might be, and when he assigned the claim to Nanjee Morarjee the present applicant, at an advance of Rs. 300, the latter's assignment being in consideration of Rs. 6,800. Of course Nanjee Morarjee would only take what Pestonjee took, and Pestonjee could only take so much of the rights of his vendors as would enable him to enforce the balance then due on the decree. I notice here that these Rs. 6,800 were not paid apparently in the presence of the witnesses. At the time the deed was executed, because in a memo. purporting to have been made by Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, he states the consideration money is "admitted to have been received—" a memo. which would not have been made if the money had been paid when the second deed was executed to the plaintiff. I now pass on to the real question argued before me, and that is whether it is equitable and just that the sum still remaining due on the decree, whether that sum or a lesser sum should not be enforced against the defendant, and at the instance of the assignee of the decree. Now, the learned council, Mr. Macpherson, referred me to the decision of Rawson against Small reported in Craye and Phillips' reports, page 161, where it was held that an equitable set off exists only in a case where the parties seek the benefit of it on some equitable ground, and mere existence of cross demands would not be sufficient. No doubt that is the general rule on the subject, but the question here is whether it would not be unjust to enforce payment of the sum here claimed against the defendant. Counsel in arguing this summons before me referred to two suits brought in the High Court, one being the suit 613 of 1870 brought on the 1st September 1870 by one Navibai, widow, an administratrix of Cullianjee Ludha against Khatao Ludha, the present defendent, in which it was sought to recover Rs. 33,722-6.5. The other suit to which reference was made was No. 745 of 1870 brought on the 8th October 1870, one month and 7 days later than the first one brought by Khatao Ludha through his then duly constituted attorney and brother, Cooverjee Ludha, against Navibai (who was the plaintiff in the other suit) as the administratrix of Cullianjee Ludha and several others, whose names were subsequently struck out for the recovery of Rs. 81,160-6-4, the alleged share of Katao Ludha in the proceeds of a consignment of 1,361 bales of cotton shipped in June 1865 through Messrs. Wallace and Co., of Bombay, to Anthony Gibbs and Sons of London for sale in England. The first in date of these two suits is still pending and the decretal order is still in the Commissioner's Office under a decretal order of reference to him made by Mr. Justice Gibbs on the 16th of August 1872. The second suit in date, namely that brought by the present defendant against Navibai, No. 745 of 1870, was decided first by the Division Court, presided over by Mr. Justice Green on the 28th and 30th June 1873, whose decision was upheld by the Court of Appeal on the 4th December 1873. I have felt it my duty, in order to see whether counsel for Khatao Ludha was well justified in relying upon what has taken place, and is taking place in those suits as a ground for resisting the present application by the assignee of the Cutch Financial Association. to look over all the proceedings in those suits, and to read carefully the Judges notes of the evidence during the hearing of suit No. 745 of 1870 before Mr Justice Green—a suit which occupied this Court 5 days in the hearing and the Appeal Court I will consider the suit that has already been decided; first, before. however, I do so, I may notice here that in September 1865 the present defendant and Cullianjee Ludha and Dyal Jairaz were convicted before the then Mr. Justice Anstey, and Khatao Ludha and Dyal Jairaz were sentenced to transportation for life, and Cullianjee Ludha to penal servitude for 4 years. It appears from these proceedings that Khato Ludha went to the Andaman Islands in February 1866. Cullianjee Ludha who was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment was released in about 18 months on the ground of ill-health, that would be about March or April 1867. On coming out of jail he took some active proceedings which will be mentioned presently in respect of the claim made by the Cutch Financial Association in respect of the share of Khatao Ludha, in the cotton consignment resisting the application by the Cutch Financial Association to attach the property in his hands. It appears that in October 1868 Cullianjee Ludha died, and as I gather from the evidence in the proceedings, a petition or petitions were presented to Government by the wife of Khatao Ludha, and at the expiration of seven years from the time of the original sentence, namely in September 1872, Khatao Ludha was released and the remainder of the excessively heavy sentence passed upon him was entirely forgiven and he returned to Bombay where he appears to have been ever since. The sentence also included the forfeiture of all his rents and profits during his life time, and that as I have pointed out by the Government Resolution of the 1st January 1868 as to so much of it at least as had not passed, had not been paid to the credit of Government, was also remitted, and Khatao Ludha arrived here in September 1872. Now the proceedings in and the facts disclosed during the progress of suit No. 745 of 1870 have, in my opinion, a direct and very important bearing on the present application. That suit as I have stated was brought on the 8th October 1870, when, therefore, Khatao Ludha was at the Andamans, two years and a few days before his arrival here. That suit was brought by the present defendant through his agent and constituted attorney and brother, Cooverjee Ludha, against Navibai, the widow of Cullianjee Ludha, who died in October 1868, and against other persons whose names were afterwads struck out. The contest, therefore, was between Khatao Ludha as plaintiff and Navibai, widow and administratrix of his deceased brother Cullianjee Ludha, who then was the sole defendant on the record. The suit was brought to recover the share of Khatao Ludha of the proceeds of this consignment of 1,361 bales of cotton, and it was stated and not denied at the trial that Khatao Ludha if he was entitled to the share, that share was no less a sum than Rs. 81,160-6-4 less certain deductions which it is not necessary to refer to at any length here. It was admitted that the consignment had been made in the name of Cullianjee Ludha himself. The advance had been made by him, and this was a suit to recover from the administratrix of his estate (Cullianjee's estate) this money which he in his life time admitted he had received, and as the defendant said, on his own account, and as the plaintiff said in trust for the two other partners besides Cullianjee, namely himself, Khatao Ludha, and one Cursondass Nensey, who is the same individual, who was the liquidator of the Cutch Financial Association. Now that claim was met by direct denial on the part of Navibai, the widow of Cullianjee. She denied by her written statement that the plaintiff was entitled to any relief, and she set up a condition which it was alleged, barred his right to recover anything, and before he was entitled to anything he should have paid margin-money, and she said that the shipment was for the sole benefit of Cullianjee himself, and she resisted the action and in her written statement she relied especially upon a document alleged to have been written by Khatao Ludha, dated the 26th July 1865, in which it was alleged "but as for me you have demanded and consequently in respect of this balance, whatever the loss or profit may be, all belong to you, I have nothing to receive or to lose there"—a document which was in fact giving up all right and claim to any profit, if profit should accrue. That suit came on in January last before Mr. Justice Green, and the issues are by no means unimportant in this matter. The first issue was—I am now reading from the Judge's notes of the evidence furnished to me by the Judge's clerk, "whether the right of the plaintiff to share in the profits of the consignment of the plaint mentioned was subject as a condition precedent to the conditions as to contributing margin-money in the first paragraph of the written statement mentioned and which condition was not performed by the plaintiff." And the second issue is "whether the plaintiff by the letter mentioned in the second paragraph of the written statement gave up his right and interest in the said consignment and the proceeds thereof." The case was fought with immense zeal, the defendant, Navibai, after one or two formal matters were proved on the part of the plaintiff, began, and she called, after the evidence of Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, Bhowan Premjee, her mehta, whose affidavit I am asked to give effect to in the present case. His evidence was mainly to this effect: that he, Bhowan Premjee, was present when Khatao Ludha, on the 26th of July 1865, executed this letter; he says "the whole of it is in his handwriting and was written in my presence in our office in Hornby Row." He was the principal witness in support of this document, which the Court subsequently held to be perhaps a forgery, and not written by Khatao Ludha as alleged by him. The other evidence called on her behalf is not perhaps necessary to refer to with any great detail. There can be no doubt that this letter of 1865 first met the light in 1867 when the Cutch Financial Association, the original plaintiffs in this suit, tried to enforce that decree against the present defendant. It first made its appearance in that way, and the Cutch Financial Association and Cursondass Nensey appear to have been satisfied that it was the signature of Khatao Ludha, whereas in point of fact it was not, and in the absence of entries to lead them to a different conclusion, they did not press on the occasion the attachment of these Rs. 81,000 odd, and as Mr. Anundrao Venayek said the summons was not pressed on that occasion and was adjourned *sine die.* Cursondass Nensey was called and entirely cut from the defendant Navibai, her statement in her written statement as to there having been any agreement to sacrifice the profits of the advance,—at all events so far as he was concerned—he also stated what is by no means unimportant matter. In the investigation of the right of these different parties, that when the accounts came out showing a net gain on this shipment of 1,361 bales of cotton of upwards of 2 lakhs of rupees, he says that he did not give his share to the other partners and he says when the account sales came out "I called on Cullianjee to give me my share. I pressed Cooverjee as Cullianjee was in jail and I had to bring a suit No. 491 of 1866 in order to recover the share." We see, therefore, how Cullianjee acts, he not only refused to give the present defendant his share which amounted to Rs. 81,000 odd, but Cullianjee also refused to pay the other admitted partner, and Cursondass was obliged to bring the suit No. 441 of 1866, but no written statement was filed. When in re-examination the only other passage in his evidence which I notice is very important which I have already referred to; as to the claim of the Cutch Financial Association he says, "soon after we sold the claim and lost little."

Passing over the other evidence in the case I come to the evidence of the first witness called by Khatao Ludha, and that is the evidence of Hurrilall Mohunlall. He stated, and no doubt he was believed by the Court, that when "in the middle of May, 1867"—as I have already stated Cullianjee must have been out of jail about March or April 1867,—"while sitting in Shujawoodeen Tyebjee's office, there was a suit against me and I was expecting an attachment which I wanted to avoid, in my presence he (Cullianjee) drafted a release, I read it, I said I have no concern in the matter." Then Mr. Hurrilall appears soon after to have gone on a pilgrimage to Benares. The other witness whose evidence I will briefly refer to is that of the present defendant, Khatao Ludha, as the decree was in favour of his view of the transaction. I think I am justified in saying the Court must have believed him and given effect to what he said, and his evidence appears to me to be very important in the present enquiry. He said that before his sentence was remitted in September 1872, "I had not given a power of attorney to any one in Bombay, I sent a power afterwards to Cooverjee," and then he says that Cursondass Cullianjee, and himself were jointly interested in this joint adventure. He then describes his arrival at the Andamans and says he was allowed by the authorities to trade that Cooverjee used to send goods to him from Bombay, that Cooverjee, his brother, was acting as his agent without any formal power, and then he says; "I was not informed of the Cutch Financial proceedings all the time I was at the settlement. I did not hear of their filing any suit. I first heard of it after my arrival in Bombay." Then he says that Cooverjee was his agent for such business as he had in Bombay, but "my wealth remained with Cullianjee and I gave instructions for a trust for Rs. 91,000 for my wife, and that that money should remain with Cullianjee. There was a large amount due from Cullianjee which also remained with him." He said that the trust for his wife, was properly created in August 1865. "I set apart Rs. 95,000 in favour of my wife, out of this I placed Rs. 65,000 with Cullianjee. As to the balance of Rs. 35,000 I told Cooverjee that he should buy securities in the name of some good man." Then he said "my property in Bombay remained with Cullianjee. I left it to God. I don't know what happened to it. What God will be pleased to give I will recover." He says "when I left Bombay I had left cash about 2½ lakhs including shares to the extent of Rs. 35,000, and the balance in jewels and ornaments. I did not get the jewels returned. I did not sue as I could not afford to bring two suits at once." Now the last evidence in the case is that of Nanjee Morarjee who is the present applicant. This man who has made an affidavit in the suit and no other. That man, Nanjee Morarjee, says he was examined on the last day of the hearing, which was on the 21st January 1873, says: "I am a muccadum to Ralli Brothers and Co I did not hold the claim purchased from the Cutch Financial, but it was purchased in my name by Dr. Pestonjee. It was purchased on account of Bhowan Premjee." And I notice that Bhowan Premjee said "I am the mehta of the defendant, Navibai," "It was purchased on account of Bhowan Premjee. I cannot say whether on his own behalf or on behalf of any one else." Here is a disclaimer by Nanjee Morarjee, the present claimant of the assignment and he swears that it was purchased on account of Bhowan Premjee, the mehta of Navibai, and as to that last statement there can be no possible doubt whatever. I should state that the learned Judge (Mr. Justice Green) took time to consider and prepared a written judgment to which I have not had access, in which he found both issues in the negative and in favour of the plaintiff, the present defendant, and he passed a decree for Rs. 81,160 6-4 with interest at 9 per cent. from the 29th March 1866 until judgment and costs, and further interest on the judgment. It was then stated by her counsel that the defendant was entitled to a deduction in respect of plaintiff's share of the monies paid by Cullianjee on account of the purchase-money, and the matter stood over and was again mentioned on the 13th of January and then decree was passed for the balance of Rs. 81,160-6-4 after deducting Rs. 6,338 which was the amount alleged by the defendant Navibai to have been advanced by Cullianjee in respect of the transaction mentioned. What inferences are to be drawn from that evidence and from that decree Why, among many others, this certainly—that Khato Ludha's signature to that letter of the 26th July 1865, Exhibit 2, and which really was the sole ground on which Navibai defended that suit, as I think had been forged by Cullianjee Ludha the holder and trustee of the money, to prevent the Cutch Financial Association in 1867 from attaching the money in his hands, so that Cullianjee would retain the Rs. 81,160, intact which he held in trust for his transported brother who returned to Bombay during his life which was so extremely improbable in Cullianjee's life time. Next, I think that it may resonably, necessarily inferred, in fact it is evident that Cullianjee and his widow since would, if they could, have kept the whole of these large profits, because he withheld the money from the other partner, Cursondass Nensey, who was obliged, as I said before, to file that suit No. 411 of 1866, and she withheld the money at the instigation of this witness Bhowan Premjee, her mehta, and occupied the Courts during 12 days in resisting to her utmost the claim of Khatao Ludha to the Rs. 76,000 odd, and interest by means of the document which was a forgery and which was supported by the grossest possible perjury. Then I think it is perfectly clear from these proceedings that Navibai put forward Bhowan Premjee to commit as gross perjury as can possibly be committed in stating that he saw Khatao Ludha sign that letter when there can be no possible doubt in my mind that it was forged or its forgery procured by Cullianjee two years later. Not, however, satisfied with the result of the hearing, and with the learned Judge's decree, Navibai appealed. In an affidavit made by Navibai sworn on the 13th of February 1873 she makes an admission, "I say I have not conveyed nearly the whole of my late husband's property to trustees in trust, but I have done so in respect of a portion thereof only." That is a clear admission by her that notwithstanding the pendency of this suit, and the large claim made against her by Khatao who alleged that he had left all his money in the charge of this woman, with this matter pending over her she has transferred a portion, but how large is not stated, of her late husband's property in trust for her two daughters She appealed on every possible ground that she could against the judgment of Mr Justice Green and the appeal was tried during, as I have said, 7 days by the Court of Appeal who took time to consider, and delivered its judgment on the 14th December 1873, and by that decree the decree of Mr. Justice Green was confirmed and the appellant was ordered to pay to the respondent the costs of the appeal when taxed, also the costs of 17th February and made other provisions with reference to costs which it is unnecessary to refer to, therefore there was an end on the 4th December to that long contested litigation, and unless she appeals to the Privy Council that order is a final one. Two days after the making of that order, we find Nanjee Morarjee applies and gets my order in Chambers to allow him to execute the decree in the Cutch Financial suit, and on the 19th December the present summons is granted. Navibai in her affidavit in reply, and also her man Bhowan Premjee, both swore that the amount of the present decree was not purchased for her benefit or out of the monies of the estate of her deceased husband. These two statements, or at least the statement that it was not purchased for her benefit, I do not believe for Nanjee Morarjee, when he was examined himself said he did not purchase it, the individual who just two days after the decree of the Appeal Court, himself applied for liberty to execute the Cutch Financial decree. I will now pass on, and it will not be necessary but very briefly to make a few remarks on the now pending suit No. 613 of 1870 brought by Navibai against Khatao Ludha to recover an alleged claim of Rs. 33,722-6-5 That suit was filed a long time before Khatao Ludha's release. As already mentioned on the 14th August 1872 a decretal order was made by Mr. Justice Gibbs referring the matter to the Commissioner. Navibai does not appear to have been very active in following up her alleged claim for Rs. 33,000 odd. She waits until after the decision of the Court of Appeal which was given on the 4th December 1873. On the very following day, namely, the 5th of December, she brings in her account which has been furnished to me stating the particulars of the Rs. 33,000, commencing with an adjustment of the accounts which Khatao swears never did take place for Rs. 12,000, and showing a balance alleged to be due from Khatao Ludha of Rs. 33,722-6-11. Khatao files his objections to the plaintiff's accounts on the 28th January 1874. In these objections which I have before me he objects entirely to this alleged claim of Navibai and if, as Khatao swore at the hearing last year, Cooverjee was his agent and sent goods to him from Bombay for sale at the Andamans it does seem, to say the least, so very remarkable that during that period Navibai should be consigning and buying various articles to send to him at the same time. In the objections filed, by Khatao he denies that the first item in the account was ever adjusted (Analysis the account). He also on the same day, namely, on the 28th of January, filed his surcharges and in the first item is his alleged claim of Rs. 60,000 deposited by him in trust for his wife in July 1865, and various other sums in shares, and various other items of furniture given in the charge of Cullianjee in September 1865, amounting in the aggregate to a claim by Khatao against the estate of his deceased brother to the extent of Rs. 2,01,155-12-6. Now, so far as this Court has any means of forming an opinion on the matter, I confess it does appear to me infinitely more likely that the defendant's account should be true rather than that of Navibai. And it is a branch of the case, it appears to me that the evidence to which I have referred given at the hearing before Mr. Justice Green is very important because it shows the resistance made by this lady, her resistance and her attempts during 12 days by every possible means to prevent Khatao's claim being established. Now I find by the evidence that one of the witnesses against whom nothing was to be said, swore that "Khatao was in good credit before 1865;" and there was nothing more likely than that he should execute a trust in favour of his wife and hand over all his property to Cullianjee; and every day's experience that we meet with in these Courts is that persons to whom property has been entrusted will take every possible means in their power to retain such property in their own possession, and occasionally as has been seen, successful attempts as in this case by means of the forgery of that letter of the 25th July 1865 have been made to deprive honest creditors of their just rights. So far as it appears there are very grave reasons indeed for doubting whether any portion of the Rs. 33,000 odd claimed by Navibai in suit No. 613 of 1870 which is now going on upstairs, will be recovered, and it appears to me beyond all reasonable doubt that the probability is vastly in favour of Khatao's recovering from the estate of his fraudulent deceased brother, if not whole, at all events a very large proportion of the wealth deposited with him, which he in the first instance, and which his widow since has been endeavouring to deprive Khatao of at the time when it was expected he would never return. Nothing was more likely than that they should try to keep what did not belong to them, and that highly respectable gentleman, Mr. Cursondass Nensey, they drive into Court. These suits, and what has taken place enable the Court to estimate at their proper value *bona fides* or *mala fides* of the present application. The present application by Nanjee Morarjee was based on an affidavit sworn by himself on the 21st of August 1873. It is noticeable forasmuch as it does not say, as for what it does. The first paragraph states the indenture of sale by the liquidators of the Cutch Financial Association to Dr. Pestonjee; the second para, states the assignment by the doctor to the applicant; the third para. states that a copy of the indenture with the endorsement thereon is annexed, marked A; and in the 4th he says "I pray that my name may be substituted in the place of the Cutch Financial Association," &c. I have already called attention to the fact that no money seems to have been paid when this purchase by Nanjee Morarjee or on his behalf was made, as evidenced by that memo. of the attesting witness Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy, "the consideration money *admitted* to have been received." That was the ground work on which my summons of the 6th May to Nanjee Morarjee was granted, and on that summons the present summons calling upon Khatao Ludha to show cause why he should not pay to this assignee the sum of Rs. 13,791-10. &c. Now that affidavit and application were resisted by the affidavit of Khatao Ludha sworn on the 16th December 1873, and to it he annexes copies of the evidence of Nanjee Morarjee and Bhowan Premjee, and he states that he is informed and believes that the claims of the Cutch Financial Association the subject of the present argument, were purchased in the name of Nanjee Morarjee by the said Navibai through her mehta, Bhowan Premjee, and he is informed and believes paid by Navibai out of the monies in her hands as administratrix of Cullianjee's estate, and states the existence of an entry in some private book to that effect In reply to that she filed 2 affidavits, and it is noticeable that Nanjee Morarjee, the present applicant, makes no affidavit in reply. He does not himself say that he paid a single pie of the purchase-money in his former affidavit; and I have no doubt that he did not in the absence of any affidavit on his behalf which throws the greatest possible doubt upon the *bona fide* of the present application which is made through him. And I again call attention to the very remarkable evidence which he gave when examined as the last witness before Mr. Justice Green, "I do not hold the claim against Khatao Ludha. It was purchased only in my name." Then come the affidavits of Bhowan Premjee and Navibai. Bhowan swears—and this is the individual who endeavoured by perjury to support the forged document in the suit heard before Mr. Justice Green, he says—"that I say that the claim of the Cutch Financial Association was purchased by me," not by Nanjee Morarjee, but "in the Name of Nanjee Morarjee for the consideration-money mentioned in the said assignment for my own use and benefit and out of my own monies," And in the third pragraph he states that the claim of the Cutch Financial "was not purchased by Navibai, widow of Cullianjee Ludha, by and with monies in her hands as administratrix of her deceased husband, or by and with her private monies, and I say that the said Navibai has not and never had any intrest in the said claim so purchased by me as aforesaid, nor has the said Navibai anything to do with the same" Navibai also has no hesitation whatever in her affidavit sworn on the 19th December last in saying that the claim of the Cutch Financial "was not purchased by me in the name of the said Nanjee Morarjee or in any other name for my own use and benefit or for the use or benefit of any other person out of the moneies in my hands belonging to the estate of my deceased husband or out of my own private or any other monies," &c. It is the constant practice in this country to purchase property in the name of other persons, and there is no doubt that this claim was purchased by her mehta, Bhowan Premjee, really for Navibai. I have not the slightest possible doubt on that point, and there is every possible room to believe that out of his small pay the mehta could never have paid such a large sum for this claim as Rs. 6,800; and I have no doubt that the money was paid out of the estate of her deceased husband Cullianjee, a portion of which Navibai admits having conveyed in trust for her two daughters, and against which there is this very large claim which I think probably will be found to be a correct one. Her affidavit and that of Bhowan Premjee I consider to be utterly false, endeavouring to palm off upon the Court things as facts which when the whole history of these transactions is gone into no reasonable individual can possibly doubt to be perfectly false. The only other document which it is necessary for me to refer to in this branch of the case is the affidavit in reply of Khatao Ludha filed in the last month of January. He says that he has had read over and explained to him copies of the affidavits of Bhowan Premjee and Navibai, and he says that "Bhowan Premjee was a mehta in the employ of the said Cullianjee Ludha deceased on a small salary and continued to serve in the same capacity under his widow, the said Navibai;" and "to the best of my information and belief the said Bhowan Premjee had no other source of income except the salary which he earned as such mehta as aforesaid." And in the fifth paragraph, he says: "I am informed and believe Pestonjee Muncherjee, the first assignee of the plaintiff's claim, was also a nominal party only, and that the consideration monies of the said assignment to Pestonjee Muncherjee were so paid from the estate of the said Cullianjee Ludha in the hands of the said Navibai widow. And in the sixth para he says "the said Pestonjee Muncherjee is a medical practitioner and as such as I am informed and verily believe attended on the family of Lukhmidass Khimjee by whom he was employed as an opium inspector." And in the last para. he says "the said Lukhmidass Khimjee is the father-in law of the two daughters of said Navibai and the said Nanjee Morarjee, as I am informed and believe, was formerly and still is muccadum to Lukhmidass Khimjee and a partner with him in his Kurrachee business. And the said Nanjee Morarjee and Pestonjee Muncherjee have, as I am informed and verily believe, both been put forward by said Lukhmidass Khimjee and their names have been used in the said two successive assignments of the plaintiff's claim without their having any interest therein." Now it appears to me that no money passed in this second assignment—and I have no doubt either Lukhmidass Khimjee in the first instance, or the monies belonging to the estate of this deceased Cullianjee Ludha—supplied the Rs. 6,500, which were paid on the 6th October 1870, on the purchase by the doctor of this decree from the liquidators of the Cutch Financial. Well, now, the result of the whole of this investigation in my mind is two-fold. In the first place, the Court is asked to execute the decree for this amount. It is not suggested that I should execute it for any less amount. I have met with the greatest possible difficulty in arriving at a conclusion as to what is the exact amount due, and I have already given at considerable lenght my reasons for believing that in October 1870 nothing like this Rs 6,500 was given. I think it is very desirable after a review of of these proceedings that Khatao Ludha should ascertain the amount that has been really received by the Cutch Financial because if it turns out that no less a sum than Rs. 19,000 had been received by them, of course so much is wiped off the claims by the present holder of the decree whoever he is. In the next place it appears to me that this is really a claim fought by Navibai, with the view of still further harassing Khatao Ludha, if possible, and of having a kind of set-off against the claim which she and her metha are resisting against the estate of her deceased husband. And it is in considering the antecedents of the parties, and also considering the grave doubts as to the right of Navibai to recover these Rs. 33,000 odd, and the strong probability in favour of a very large sum indeed being found due from the estate of Cullianjee Ludha, and in favour of Khatao Ludha, I have no hesitation in saying that I do not think it would be equitable and just that the sum, whatever it may be, still remaining due on the decree should now be enforced against the defendant. What that sum really is the parties will probably, when a fresh application is hereafter made, become better prepared to state before the Court. But I believe the present application put forward in the name of Nanjee Morarjee is put forward not by him (he disclaims all knowledge of it and he says so in his evidence before Mr. Justice Green) but by Navibai, and that she really was the purchaser, and is endeavouring to keep herself in the back ground. And I entertain no doubt she has committed corrupt perjury in saying that she is not interested in his decree, and that Bhowan Premjee is the person entitled. Looking at all the circumstances of the case, and to the fact that the Court has been asked upon the materials put before them in this summons, that the Court has been asked to act upon statements in Navibai's affidavit and in that of Bhowan Premjee, which I believe to be utterly false, I can only come to one conclusion, and that is, that this summons must be dismissed, and, as it has been brought before the Court, as an endeavour has been made to mislead the Court on the part of the applicant as to the amount still due on this decree, and as application has neither equity nor justice in it, and is put forward by one who disclaims any interest under the assignment, and that the real person is in the opinion of the Court Navibai herself, who swears that she is not, and that Bhowan Premjee is, I shall dismiss this summons with costs and certify for counsels' fees. I may state that the matter has been well argued on both sides.

To Mr. Lang: I think your client should ascertain from the books what amount really is due, as the liquidator said in his evidence "we lost little."

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and seventy-three deck passengers.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain W. Pead, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa with a general cargo and forty-five deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. AVOCA 1,006 tons, Captain G. Perrins, sailed yesterday for China with a cargo of 1,771½ chests opium, 868 bales cotton, 57 cwts. E. teeth, and sundries.

THE s.s. KOINA, 706 tons, Captain E. Profumo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (February 15th), calling at Hoodooda and Aden, with a general cargo, and Mr. Hussein Ally Nimajee and three hundred and fifty-eight pilgrims as passengers.

THE s.s. STRATHCLYDE, 1,254 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Liverpool (February 3rd), calling at Malta, Port Said and Suez, via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo:—8 cases cutlery, 7 packages wool cleaning machine, 7 cases iron safes, 5 bales dundee, 5 cases colored cottons, 50 cases copper sheets, 18 cases T. R. cottons, 4 casks paints 25 kegs lead sheet, 15 cases slates, 7 packages E. ware, 100 barrels bottled beer, 90 bales yarns and twist, 6 nets, 400 bundles nail rod, 14 packages hardware, 4 packages stationery, 2 cases leather, 525 tons coals, 10 cases T. R. scarfs, 7 bales manufactured goods, 14 bundles and 53 packages pipes, 28 packages pumpwork, 20 cases bar sheets, 10 cases provisions, 36 cases wine, 2 casks brushes, 2 cases wool, 114 packages machinery, 17 bales woollens, 4 cases handkerchiefs, 35 cases thread, 18 cases iron chests, 30 cases brandy, 2,008 packages marchandise, 2,881 bundles iron hoops, 343 packages cotton, 424 packages iron, 2,874 bundles nails, 23 packages thimbles, 1,254 packages and 130 bundles tubes, 1,635 packages iron pipes, and some packages sundries. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir, and Co.

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THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY, EVENING.

THE tone of monetary affairs remains the same as it was last week. The outward flow of Silver goes on steadily, and during the past eight days about half a crore has been despatched to Burmah and to the ports on the West side of the Bay. The most of this money is on Government account, and, coming to a great extent out of the Mint and the currency office, has not weighed on the public supply of bullion so greatly as might have been feared. But this drain cannot go on for long without most serious consequences to the trade of the country, unless supplies of Silver can be attracted from Europe and elsewhere, and at present these are not being attracted to any material extent. The price of Silver in Europe has gone to a point at which it could be shipped to India at from 1-10⅞ to 1-10¼ per rupee, and yet it does not come. It is not very easy to explain how this is so: the demand for money being quite outside ordinary business requirements accounts, to begin with, for want of promptness on the part of the usual importers of Silver, the Exchange Banks, in supplying the want now, but that state of things would not last long, unless some special cause existed to prolong it. This cause, at present, there can be little doubt, is the utter mystery which shrouds the intentions of Government, and the absolute uncertainty as to how long they will have to continue sending away coin from the country. Within wide limits they cannot be expected to know the last point themselves, but it will be a pleasant surprise to most people if they succeed in financing for the famine without employing special means to raise money. But not a sign has escaped from official quarters as to what is to be done, and the Secretary of State in England goes on drawing largely on the Indian Treasuries as though there were no end to their contents. It looks as if the Government intended going on paying away money while a rupee remained in its coffers, leaving the facing of the situation for another day. That a loan will be requisite, there is little room to doubt, but the day has gone by for raising it in this country, excepting on ruinous terms. In England, therefore, it will be necessary to make their financial arrangements; and if that be so, why do not the drawings from that country cease at once? The effect would be doubly and immediately beneficial; it would leave the incomings of the Treasury free for the extraordinary expenditure that is going on here, and it would almost certainly force the Exchange Banks to send out Silver, instead of depending for their supplies on the Treasury as at present. A very few months ago it seemed as though Silver were quite a drug here, many and loud were the complaints when the German Government began to make shipments to this apparently overloaded market, but the picture has entirely changed since then, and the rice districts are swallowing down crore after crore of Silver, little of it likely to see the light of day again, commercially speaking. So long, therefore, as the Government thinks fit to maintain it reticence, the interests of trade will continue to be seriously prejudiced by the great uncertainty consequently caused. Out of deference to the theoretical interests of business, the general cry for a prohibition of exports of rice was disregarded, and it would now show, at all events, the consistency of Government, were it to liberate trade from the incubus it is under on account of not konwing in what way and to what extent the famine interference with the normal conditions of the Money Market is to be met.

In the Bazar money is easier than at the Bank, and to a small extent the business of the latter is being transferred to the former; consequently no change was made at to-day's Board in the rates of interest and discount.—*Englishman.*

THE FAILURE OF THE TRANSPORT SERVICE ON THE GOLD COAST.

(*Army and Navy Gazette.*)

WELL there is a failure! "The Control," it is said, "has broken down." But is it true? Is the Control the presence of a few officers of that department in the midst of a wilderness of bushes and a waste of negroes, whom "civilisation" has degraded to monkeyfication? Or is it the raw attempt of enthusiastic young men who mistook volition and the desire to do for the power of doing and making others do? If it be the veritable "Control Department" which has broken down so completely, it is certainly necessary to ascertain whether the causes of the "cassation" are inherent in the constitution of the department itself, or are attributable to the perverted ideas of economy, or to other misuses of it, which have ended in collapse. Now, the first thing we should like to know is, by whom, or on whose dictum or advice it was laid down as a settled principle that the natives could be depended upon to act as beasts of burthen? That leads to another question. Why is it taken as a matter of fact that horses, mules, or asses will not live on that seaboard at all? We do not say that the assertion is untrue, but we should like to know on what authority and by what experience it is justified? Supposing it were a well established fact, it was most essential to determine, as a matter beyond all doubt, that the natives could be depended upon to satisfy the wants of the Transport Department. Now, there is no part of the sad and disreputable history of our connection with the Gold Coast better known than the expedition of Sir G. M'Carthy. He was a man of uncommon energy, talent, and courage; and his influence over the natives was exceptionally great. But his failure and death were very much due to the desertion of the natives, who were engaged to carry supplies and ammunition. What change could have taken place in the native character to have led our Government, or those on whom they depended for advice, to think they could depend on those who were proved to be untrustworthy on previous occasions? It certainly was not to be found in any defeat of the Ashantees, or any diminution of the fears entertained by the Coast tribes of their formidable enemy. It certainly was not to be found in any improvement of their own power or means of defence or aggression. It surely was not to be discovered in devotion to our cause, confidence in their own, or belief in the weakness of the enemy. There was at the outset some plain proof of the just appreciation of the difficulties of transport existing in the minds of the authorities. A railway was ordered and part of it was sent out, but when it was demonstrated that the railway could not be laid down, these same authorities, accepting the assertion that mules, horses, and asses could not live on the Coast as a fact, assumed that they could rely on the agency of free or pressed labour of the natives to carry all the supplies of the Army. Many weeks before the present collapse was made manifest it was recommended in these columns that elephants should be sent from Bombay via the Suez Canal to the Gold Coast. So many weeks ago was that suggestion made that, if it had been acted upon, there could have been now fifty or sixty elephants on the road to Coomassie. Now, in the letter of the *Times'* Correspondent, who is well known to be the experienced African traveller, Mr. W. Reade, which appeared last Monday, there is a distinct statement that the part of Africa where the troops are now struggling with transport impediments is an elephant country, and that elephants would do very well there. It is almost an elephantine peculiarity that the creature stands sea voyages exceedingly well, and gets his sea-legs sooner than any other quadruped left to himself on board ship. The human beast of burthen is compelled to carry his own food; the elephant could find in the succulent herbage and the bush of the African forest ample provender as he plods along with the burthen of fifty human beasts on his back. There is no reason whatever to suppose the elephant could not live and thrive on the West Coast as he did on the East Coast of Africa in the Abyssinian Expedition. It is now too late to think of restoring the West Indian Regiment their arms, and putting them into the fighting line; but it is to be deplored that the attempt was not made to utilise the pachyderm which has played so great a part in Indian wars, and which tramped with the columns of Hannibal and Pyrrhus in the face of Roman legions. We cannot at all understand the telegrams published this week which are inconsistent with each other, but we hope they are all true, and reserve until next week our congratulations on the termination of the war.

THE RESULT OF THE GENERAL ELECTION.

(*Times*, Feb. 13)

The Conservative success proceeds without any material check, and every day adds an unexpected decisiveness to the victory. Yesterday, indeed, the Liberal Party obtained one or two consolations which were much needed to relieve the general monotony of adversity. The Pembroke Boroughs have furnished an exception to the rule by which at the present election the votes at all the great Dockyards have been given in favour of the Tories. Chatham, Devonport, Plymouth, and Portsmouth have all pronounced strongly against the Government. The return of a Liberal at Pembroke will, therefore, be a welcome variation, though it is not, perhaps, so complete an exception to the rule as would at first appear. The successful candidate Mr. E. J. Reed, the late Chief Constructor of the Navy, who, though he is a Liberal in general politics, has been a keen enough critic of the present Government's naval policy to satisfy the most jealous Tory champion of naval expenditure. He ought to be a valuable contributor to the debates, which must be renewed, in the House of Commons on naval questions, and on the organization of the Admiralty. Another conspicuous exception to the general course of victory is furnished by North-West Yorkshire. This Division of the County returned two Liberal members, Lord Frederick Cavendish and Sir Francis Crossley, without a contest in 1868; but on the death of the latter, just two years ago, a sharp contest resulted in the return of Mr. F. S. Powell in the Conservative interest by a majority of 44 votes. The County has now returned to its former allegiance. It is remarkable that here, as elsewhere, the total numbers polling have considerably increased. Mr. Powell was successful in 1872 with 6 961 votes. He is now unsuccessful, though he polls 7,820. The Conservatives, again, though they may not, strictly speaking, have lost a seat, have been deprived of a stanch and veteran supporter in the person of Lord Claud Hamilton. He had sat for the County of Tyrone almost continuously since the first Reform Bill, and that he should be defeated with an overwhelming majority by a candidate of similar politics, but an advocate of Tenant Right, is a strong indication of the disorganization of the old Parties now prevalent in Ireland. Liberal candidates incur the same fate, and in Westmeath two Home Rulers, one of whom claims also to be a Conservative, are returned by majorities of five to one.

One or two exceptions, indeed, are no counterpoise to the decisive victories of the Tories elsewhere. In Middlesex they have repeated the victories won in Westminster and the City of London. Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Coope have defeated Lord Enfield and Mr. Lehmann by a majority little short of two to one. The votes polled for the two Conservative candidates are 10,343 and 9,867 respectively, while those for the Liberals are 5,623 and 5,192. There can be no doubt about such an expression of electoral opinion as this, and the Liberals will not be wise if they seek to explain it away by mere secondary causes. These, no doubt, have materially contributed, and the interest of the publicans would probably be exerted with vigour for a member of the firm of Ind, Coope, and Co. Still the balance of real political opinion must be immensely Conservative to give Mr. Coope a majority of 4,244 over Lord Enfield. Lord Enfield was no untried candidate. He has shown capacity as Under-Secretary of State for foreign Affairs, and many who voted against him must have done so with feelings of personal reluctance. It is worth observing, moreover, that in this case, though the contituency has increased, Lord Enfield has polled fewer votes than in 1868 by nearly nine hundred. Another important success has been achieved by the Conservatives in Perthshire, where Sir William Stirling Maxwell has defeated Mr. C. S. Parker. The election of Mr. Parker in 1868 was one of the most conspicuous Liberal victories. Sir William Stirling Maxwell had an unique claim, alike from his family position and from his personal distinction, to represent the County. Mr. Parker, on the other hand, contested the seat with no advantages than the fact of being a supporter of Mr. Gladstone and a "University" Liberal feeling to be very strong to enable him to hold such a seat against the local and personal influences commanded by his opponent. Sir William Stiring Maxwell's return will however, be welcomed by both Parties. There is reason, indeed, to conclude that the old class of gentlemen of family have to a considerable extent re-asserted their influence at the polls. It is a natural element in the Tory reaction, and it is a matter for congratulation. In addition to these two victories, the Tories have won a seat for North Wiltshire, Lord Charles Bruce being not merely defeated, but polling 242 fewer votes than at the last election. Again, two Welsh Counties, Cardiganshire and Carnarvonshire, have rejected their former Liberal members. When material Tory gains are made in Wales, Scotland, and in the Metropolis, the reaction may well be deemed complete.

The Counties, therefore, as might have been expected have aggravated the Liberal defeat in the Boroughs. The Conservatives have gained possession of more than twenty fresh County seats against a bare half-dozen obtained by the Liberals. The victory is equally conspicuous, as Mr. Disraeli claimed, in the North and in the South, in the East, in the West, and in the Midlands. From Ayrshire and Perthshire to Sussex, and from Wiltshire, to Lincolnshire, the same response is made. The verdict, however, of the Home Counties is, perhaps, the most conspicuous. In Surrey, Lussex, Middlesex, and Essex, every seat is now held by Tories, and there is only one Liberal among the three members for Hertfordshire. In Essex all the Boroughs have also been won, and it is said that the result is only paralleled by that of the Election of 1841, when Sir robert Peel gained his great victory. Mr. Disraeli will not, indeed, like him, meet Parliament with a majority of ninety; and it is equally advantageous to himself and to the country that he should not do so. Such a preponderance of power is a temptation to the Minister, and prevents debates being conducted on equal terms. But Mr. Disraeli will have more than enough to conduct the Government steadily. Up to this morning the balance of Conservative gain was 60 seats, or 120 votes on a Division, and out of 604 members elected there are 326 Tories against 278 Liberals. It is a result of vast significance, and it is startling to reflect what a diversion has been made in the course of English politics within the space of three short weeks.

MORLEY'S ROUSSEAU.*

MR. MORLEY has followed up his study of Voltaire with a study of Rousseau, which may be regarded as its natural complement. The two men follow each other in moral as well as chronological sequence, and the one supplies the explanation of the other. They are, in fact, different parts of the same subject. Voltairism cannot be thoroughly understood without observing the reaction which it provoked, nor Rousseauism without going back to the philosophical system which preceded it. The antagonism of the rival prophets has coupled them inseparably, so that Voltaire immediately suggests Rousseau and Rousseau Voltaire, and it is scarcely possible to say anything about the one without referring to the other. Having written a book on Voltaire, Mr. Morley was therefore under a sort of logical obligation to write another on Voltaire's most conspicuous adversary. He has made a difference, however, in his treatment of the two subjects. His *Voltaire* was a broad historical canvas; his *Rousseau* is an elaborate portrait of a single figure. Mr. Morley appears to have been struck by the want of a "full biographical account" of Rousseau, and has set himself to supply the deficiency. This undertaking at once suggests two reflections. In the first place, Is the supposed want a real one? It is true, no doubt, that Rousseau exercised a subtle and widespread influence at a critical period of European history, and it is of course necessary to analyse this influence, and to know something of the man who wielded it, in order to catch the spirit of the age. It does not follow, however, that it is necessary for this purpose to devote oneself to a microscopic examination of all the secret passages of a morbid and loathsome life. In point of fact, Rousseau's influence had very little connexion with his personal history, and existed rather in spite than in consequence of his character and habits. He attracted attention, not because there was anything very remarkable in himself, but only because he gave eloquent and passionate expression to the sick fancies of the time. There was nothing new either in the mood he represented or in the ideas with which it was associated; but there happened just then to be a good many people suffering from the malady. For our own part, we cannot help thinking that the personal history of this unhappy creature belongs to the order of things which it is as well to leave underground, and stir as little as possible. It is only fair to Mr. Morley to say that he conducts his analysis with the utmost delicacy and propriety, but no deodorizing process can get the better of the nature of the material, or prevent the reader from being at times unpleasantly reminded of one of the laboratories of Laputa. There is also, it seems to us, another difficulty in dealing with the personal history of Rousseau. It has to be gathered chiefly from his own writings, and he was not only an habitual and unscrupulous liar, but a person almost incapable of telling the plain, sober truth on any subject. He would say anything that he thought would produce a sensation and draw attention towards himself; and besides, he looked at everything through the artificial medium of a diseased imagination. He lived in a world of shadows, and one of the shadows was the ideal Rousseau or Rousseaus, for they changed from time to time, whose feelings and emotions he professed to describe. An historical work based on testimony of this kind necessarily rests upon a very equivocal foundation. It is startling to find on page after page of Mr. Morley's book serious references to chapter and page of the *Confessions* as authority for statements in the text. Sometimes no doubt Rousseau is telling the truth, but just as often he is only weaving a romance, and in his hands even truth acquires a considerable flavour of fiction. Mr. Morley acknowledges that there are serious discrepancies, of which he himself gives various examples, between Rousseau's statements and the evidence of more impartial and trustworthy witnesses; but he seems to think that Rousseau's unsupported testimony may be accepted when it is not actually contradicted. We should have thought that the safer course would be to believe Rousseau only when he was fully corroborated.

In Mr. Morley's pages Rousseau becomes an imposing and even respectable figure. Certainly no attempt is made to palliate his vices or to justify all his opinions; but we are called upon to admire his earnestness and seriousness, his sincerity and "unquailing veracity." Mr. Morley selects as the motto of his book some lines by Victor Hugo, suggesting that in some souls, as in a stagnant pool, we may see two things at once:—

> Le ciel, qui tient les eaux a peine remuees,
> Avec tous ses rayons et toutes ses nuees;
> Et la vase, fond morne, affreux, sombre et dormant,
> Ou des reptiles noirs fourmillent vaguement.

Without denying the prismatic glories of the cesspool, we think that a filthy and poisonous nuisance had better be called by its right name, and that its dangerous character should be distinctly recognized.

Putting together what Rousseau says of himself with what is said by his contemporaries, it is not very difficult to form some idea of the sort of man he was. While yet a child, his natural sensibility was intensified by a passion for romances, which he had caught from his father:—

I had (he afterwards said) no idea of real things, though all the sentiments were familiar to me. Those confused sensations, striking me one after another, did not warp a reason that I did not yet possess, but they gradually shaped in me a reason of another cast and temper, and gave me strange and romantic ideas of human life, of which neither reflection nor experience has ever been able wholly to cure me.

He read Plutarch, and resolved to be an ancient Roman; but meanwhile he was idle, greedy, slovenly, told lies, shirked his work, robbed his master, and at last, in cowardly terror of a beating, ran away. He met a priest, who gave him a nice dinner, and he was straightway converted from Protestant heresy to the true faith. "I was too good a guest," he tells us, with this tongue in his cheek, "to be a good theologian, and his Frangi wine, which struck me as as excellent, was such a triumphant argument on his side, that I should have blushed to oppose so capital a host." The priest sent him to Madame de Warens, who adopted and educated him, and whose kindness he repaid by deserting her when she was sick and destitute—"I groaned over her," he said, "and did not follow her"—and by attaching to her name a shameful notoriety. His music-master, who had also been a good friend to him, and whom he had accompanied to Lyons, fell down in a fit in the street. Rousseau called for help, told the crowd the name of his friend's hotel, and then slipped off when nobody was looking. He stole a ribbon and imputed the theft to an innocent girl. He got a place as tutor, and used to feast on stolen cake and wine. At Paris he formed an intrigue with a tavern wench—a gross, ignorant creature, almost brutish in understanding, who could never be taught to read, who could not even follow the order of the months of the year, or master a single arithmetical figure, or count a sum of money, and who in her imbecile stupidity frequently used words which were the very opposite of her meaning. Five children, the offspring of this union, were dropped into the box at the foundling hospital as soon as born; not even a note was kept of the day of their birth. Rousseau boasted of his determination to do no more work than was absolutely necessary for his own individual support, and affected an austere and savage independence. It is evident, however, that in point of fact he was maintained during the greater part of his life by the charity of his friends, whom he invariably repaid by insults and calumny. His idea of happiness was simply a loafing, vagabond existence, exempt from all moral and social obligations, and passed in dreamy animal sensuousness, occasionally sinking into sensuality. "The sight of the country," he wrote, "the succession of agrreeable views, open air, good appetite, the freedom of the alehouse, the absence of everything that could make me feel dependence, or recall me to my situation—all this sets my soul free gives me a greater boldness of thoug. When I came to a place I only thought of eating and when I left it I only thought of walking. . . I had not the least care for the future." After spending the night on a wall in the open air, "I rose up, and gave myself a shake; I felt hungry, and started gaily for the town, resolved to spend on a good breakfast the two pieces of money which I still had left." When he found that the world was not exactly adapted to this sort of careless animalism, he railed at it, and wanted to turn it upside down.

One of Rousseau's favaurite phrases—and it stamps the character of his school—is "the fatality of my life." We are asked to believe that naturally he was the sweetest, purest, and most virtuous of men, but that somehow a bad world was always getting in his way and tripping him up. When he falls into any of his dirty or dishonest tricks, it is not himself, but society, that is to blame. "Man is born good, but society depraves him." If he had only not had to run away from his master at Geneva—it was his own thievish propensities that got him into trouble—he is sure he would have passed "a mild and peaceful life," such as his character required. He would have been "a good Christian, good citizen, good father of a family, good friend, good craftsman, good man in all." Still, if he has failed in any of these respects, he is not at all dissatisfied with himself, because it is clearly other people's fault. He says he has always believed himself, and still believes himself, to be the best of men. He is confident that those who admire him for his writings would admire and love him still more if they only knew his life and could read his heart; "never was there a more tender, better, juster heart." In spite of "the sentiment of his vices, he has always had a high esteem for himself." True, he sent his infants to the foundling hospital; but this was because he frequented a particular tavern where there was demoralizing talk on such matters. He "formed his fashion of thinking from what he perceived to reign among people who were at bottom extremely worthy folk, and said to himself, 'Since it is the usage of the country, as one lives here, one may as well follow it.'" This was one of many excellent reasons by which he excused or justified this paternal outrage. He thought he was "enrolling himself a citizen in Plato's Republic;" that it would be better for the children, who would be brought up to plain, honest industry, instead of becoming adventurers and fortune-hunters; that it would be better for himself as well, as, under the bad influence of their mother and her family, the children might have been taught to hate and persecute him. And then, too, it was necessary to preserve their mother's reputation. If anybody is to be pitied, it is poor Rousseau himself; "I deprived myself of the delight of seeing them" (the children), "and I have never tasted the sweetness of a father's embrace." He delivered them from misery by sacrificing himself. Yet this heroic act was just what the *barbares* seized upon in order to vilify his character.

Comme ils se sont plus à me pèindre en père dènaturè, parce que j'ètais à plaindre." In the whole literature of the world there is probably not such another sickening example of whining, hypocritical cant as his letter to Madame de Francueil, while he was still disposing of his children in this way. To the objection that people should not have children when they cannot support them he replies, "Pardon me, madame; nature means us to have offspring, since the earth produces sustenance enough for all; but it is the rich, it is your class, which robs mine of the bread of my children.'. Afterwards Rousseau wrote what Mr. Morley calls "the most wonderful book by which parental duty has been commended in its full loveliness and nobility."

Such was the man as painted by his own hand. In a characteristic passage he imagines himself advancing at the sound of the last trumpet to lay down the story of his life before the Sovereign Judge, and saying boldly: —"See what I have done, what I have thought, what I was. Eternal Being, gather round me the innumerable crowd of my fellow-creatures, that they may listen to my confessions." The idea of the human race being summoned before the throne of Heaven to listen to the crapulent confidences of the paramour of Madame de Warens and Theresa Lè Vasseur is certainly somewhat startling. It is clear that the *Confessions* were dictated by the diseased vanity which shaped his career. He wished to show that he could afford to do what few men could do—to lay bare his life, with all its weaknesses and vices; and he was confident that, when he had told the worst, the world would be full of admiration for him. If he could not win admiration, at least he was determined to have notoriety. It is absurd to attempt to construe such a work literally. It is not so much a biography as a romance; and some of the darker as well as brighter tints of the portrait may be set down as tricks of fiction. It is safer to trust to the impressions which Rousseau produced on his contemporaries. He was nearly forty years old when he first attracted public attention, and his previous life had been simply that of a reckless and disorderly vagabond, loose, sensual, and thievish, who tried to keep on good terms with the people on whom he sponged by servile attentions and cringing flattery. There is a concurrence of testimony that Rousseau's impertinence and cynicism date from the time when he was thrown into good society, and thought he could carry off his own deficiencies as well as produce a more striking effect by an insolent bluntness and harsh austerity. Grimm, who knew him in his first state, says he was then honeyed and fatiguing in his elaborate and artificial flatteries. All at once he put on the cynic's cloak, and went to the other extreme; but he was still shrewd enough to try to keep in with the people with whom he lived, and especially to compliment women with what he thought pretty talk. Marmontel says the same thing, only more strongly. The servility and toadyism of his earlier manner continued to mingle with his arrogance and brutality. At one time he would make himself miserable because, frequenting the society of dukes, he had a little dog called *Duc*; and then he was afraid lest his changing the name to Turc would offend the dukes still more by calling attention to the matter. Another day he would watch for or contrive an opportunity to say something rude and impertinent to a great man. "Will you allow me to pay you a compliment?" said the Duke of Deux-Ponts. "Yes," was the reply, "if you cut it short;" which, as Grimm told him, would have been an impertinence to a water-carrier. Yet Rousseau bragged of it in company. When he brought out the *Village Soothsayer*, he advertised himself and his piece by going into the Cafà de Procope, and crying out, "The new piece has fallen flat, and deserved to do so; it wearied me to death. It is by Rousseau of Geneva. I am that Rousseau." Afterwards he printed the piece he had pretended to despise. When in England Garrick invited him to the theatre on a special night, and set apart a box for him; but when the time came Rousseau would not go lest his little dog should feel lonely when left at home by itself.

Grimm touched the seat of disease in Rousseau when he said, "He is a poor devil who torments himself, and does not dare to confess the true subject of all his sufferings, which is his cursed head and his pride; he raises up imaginary matters, so as to have the pleasure of complaining of the whole human race." Madame Diderot took a similar view of him "He is devoured with envy; he goes wild with rage when anything fine appears that is not his own. You will see him one day commit some great cirme rather than let himself be ignored. I declare I would not swear that he will not join the ranks of the Jesuits, and undertake their vindication." We are disposed to agree with Mr. Morley in questioning the theory of Rousseau's insanity. If he was mad, it was because he made himself so by giving way to his slefishness envy, and bad temper; and this is by no means a rare form of what is called mania. It is doubtful how far at any time the imaginary wrongs of which he complained were actual delusions; he no doubt knew very well that he was telling lies, but, as Grimm says, he wished to have the pleasure of complaining of the whole human race. With his love of pothouse freedom, his insufferable vanity, and shameless selfishness, he was constantly uneasy and affronted in decent company. So he denounced society, and flew to the wilderness. In his hermitage he was wretched unless he thought there was somebody peeping at his antics.

Done into plain prose, Rousseau becomes not only an exceedingly contemptible but really a very commonplace, humbug. There have always been plenty of Rousseaus in the world. He was a lazy, selfish, dirty, lying, canting, ill-conditioned vagabond, who shirked honest work, accepted alms and snarled at the hands that fed him, and whined and raved against the world because he was himself such a nasty and ignoble creature. That his eloquent and romantic sophisms, coming at the time they did, when feeling and imagination had been unduly repressed, and when a sick and disordered society found its condition gradually becoming intolerable, should have produced a deep impression, is natural enough; but, except his literary faculty, there was really nothing in Rousseau to distinguish him from any other loose and shiftless adventurer. He was a great phrasemonger, and thought that fine words would answer any purpose; but in other respects he belonged to a very common type. In our own day there is no lack of sham hermits, who want the world to be made over again, in order that it may be adapted to their own weaknesses and passions. Nor has the race of sentimental theorists died out. It might perhaps be worth while for the Land and Labour League to bring out a cheap edition of Rousseau's essay on Social Inequality. He proves that the cultivation of land is the origin of evil. From the fact of land being cultivated followed its division, and from its division property, and from property civil society. "The first man who, having enclosed a piece of ground, could think of saying, *This is mine*, and found people simple enough to believe him, was the real founder of civil society. How many crimes, wars, murders, miseries, and horrors would not have been spared to the human race by one who, plucking up the stake or filling in the trench, should have called out to his fellows 'Beware of listening to this impostor; you are undone if you forget that the earth belongs to no one, and that its fruits are for all.'"—*Saturday Review.*

* *Rousseau.* By John Morley. 2 vols. London: Chapman & Hall. 1873.

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CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,

2, Dean Lane, 28th January 1874.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane:—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25 per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal... 20 "
Do. Vino de Pasto .... 29 "
J. Sandbach & Son's ...Rs. 17 & 24 "
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal... 24 "
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry .... 26 "
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils....Pts. 23 "
Do. ....Qts. 45 "
Do. Magnums. 88 "
Arthur H. Browning's..Qts. 30 "
J. Sandbach and Son's ... 20 "
Do. do. ......Pts. 11 "
BRANDY—Raynal & Co.'s Superior......... 24 "
CLARET—Montheuil Franc Fils Aine
Chateau Belair St. Julien 1868 ... 16 "
Chateau Delorme Margaux ...... 16 "
R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe. 14 "
Do. Margaux ... 17 "

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co.:—

SHERRY, ...Rs. 25 per Dozen.
Ditto .... 15 "
CLARET, Yellow Seal .... 12 "
Ditto Red Seal .... 30 "
GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.......... 40 "

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1873.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Direct shipments are now made

ONLY TO THE TRADE.

PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,

From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.

Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,

AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

TERMS—MODERATE.

JEEWANJEE & CO.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well-known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive Compound always fresh and cool Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 5 per annum.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, the oldest and the best, and affording all the convenience and comfort of a Home, is forced, under the present competition, to reduce their Rates:—

For a Single Gentleman Rs. 120 per month. } Including Ice.
Do. do. 5 for a day, week or so. }

Table excellent and Wine superior.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1874.

SMITH'S PRIVATE HOTEL,

21, MAZAGON ROAD, BYCULLA,

FOR

OFFICERS, GENTLEMEN, AND FAMILIES.

TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY STATIONED IN BOMBAY.

MR. and MRS. SMITH beg to draw the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to their HOTEL, where every comfort and convenience may be obtained at MODERATE CHARGES.

NOTICES.

F. ROWLAND,

CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,

BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER. LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED TO REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS;

GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS;

SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN;

GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS;

CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS;

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,

OF THE NEWEST DESIGN

AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,

AND

UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 11, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

(Near the Esplanade Hotel)

ALSO AT

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

Jubbulpore Exhibition 1866, Gold Medal.
Agra " 1867, two Silver Medals and two Silver Cups.
Paris International Exhibition 1867, Bronze Medal.
Dublin Exhibition, Bronze Medal.
Fine Art Exhibition, Simla 1870, Gold Medal.
Ootacamund " 1869, Silver Medal.
Kurrachee " 1869, First Prize.
Bombay " 1873, First Class Silver Medal.

The Viceroy's Gold Medals for the best Photograph in the Bengal Photographic Society's Exhibitions of 1867 and 1870.

And

The Gold Medals of the Bengal Photographic Society for 1864 1865, 1866, 1869, 1871, and 1872.

All the above Prizes have been awarded to

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD

for their splendid series of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, comprising views in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, Grand Snow-scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, the Bombay Presidency and Rajpootana.

Travellers and the public generally are respectfully solicited to inspect this really fine collection of photographs before purchasing elsewhere.

A series of Views and Groups in Burmah are in preparation, and will be ready shortly.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil Water Colours, or Crayons, from the smallest miniature to half size—Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

NOTICES.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Barrison Bros' Best PLATED WARE of all descriptions, rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Corrugated Iron.	Fire Engines complete.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rullers, Skins.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Bondling Twine.	Fire Bricks.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Rai way Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. R. railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S

HATS AND HELMETS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and especially adapted for use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid beautifully made, 21s. and 23s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTSHIRE, ENGLAND.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS ....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA ....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA ......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. ....D. S. KEMP & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

AROMATIC TINCTURE OR QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.